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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 140— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

120 CONGRESSMEN ROUNDED UP IN CALCUTTA

NO AMNESTY WITHOUT SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA.

R. T. Conference And Its Personnel.

NON-CONGRESSMEN TO FORM BULK OF MEMBERS.

SIMLA, June 14.

Mr. Haig Home Member Government of India returned to Simla to-day and Mr. Jinnah has left for Bombay after an interview with the Viceroy which lasted two and quarter hours.

The Political Correspondent of the Associated Press is of opinion that the conferences at Bombay and Simla are to bring out certain points in connection with Round Table Conference and the general election in India. The two are interdependent and as September is likely to be fixed for general elections to the Councils and to the Assembly, and as the Imperial Conference meets in September any idea of ante-dating the Conference must be ruled out as impracticable.

PERSONNEL.

As regards the personnel of the Conference while a provisional list has been ready for some time now, it is liable to changes and at any rate there is no prospect of an early announcement on the subject owing to fact that political opinion must settle down before the final selection is made.

The publication of the first volume of the Simon report has not affected the plans for the Conference and emphasis is laid on the fact that while the Simon Commission was restricted in its enquiry and terms of reference, the Round Table Conference would not be so restricted and, therefore, the Simon proposals would be open to amendment or rejection, as the conference thinks fit, the intention being that the Conference should write on a clean slate helped of course by various documents including the Simon Report and the Nehru Report.

AGENDA.

As regards "terms of reference" to London Conference, it is argued that very thought of Round Table conference presupposes that both sides go without previous commitments and discuss matters from the widest range and that (from the point of view of large section any previous limitation regarding terms of reference may be a handicap rather than help the work of the Conference.

UNFETTERED.

There is also suggestion that as the conference is to be between delegates from two nations sitting at round table it should not be fettered in its deliberations by any premature definitions especially as such have become unnecessary in the light of the Viceroys announcement that the natural goal of British policy is Dominion Status for India.

With that statement as background and with no commitments either in respect of Simon report or any other report confernce, it is said, is to proceed to draw its conclusions.

NOT UNWIELDY.

As regards, the personnel of the Conference while a membership of about forty to fifty will, in one sense, be unwieldy.

Should the Conference succeed in evolving a common formula, it is argued, the very diversity of the personnel would be the best asset for wide acceptance of the proposals by the varied interests represented at the Conference.

As regards amnesty to political prisoners, Mr. Benn's statement that Government would be prepared to withdraw emergency measures and adopt policy of conciliation if Civil Disobedience movement is called off, it is understood, still holds good.

For participation by Congress representatives, such a truce is a condtion precedent because the political prisoners released to secure a proper atmosphere for the conference may seek imprisonment again in pursuance of the same policy. As at present, therefore, representatives of non-Congress political thought and various other special interests are likely to form the bulk of the Round Table personnel.—A. P.

Working Committee For Congress.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. meets again on June 26.—A. P.

"WE MUST STOP THIS OR CLEAR OUT"

What A Bombay Police Official Told Mr. Slocombe.

Cabling to the "Daily Herald" his account of the Wadala Raids on Sunday May 25, Mr. George Slocombe says:

One feature of this morning's demonstration appeared to me sufficiently disquieting.

It was the attitude of the native police, who for the most part squatted idly by while the European sergeants did the heated scrambling business, chasing and chastising raiders; and only took the more active part of the proceedings of repelling assaults when directly so ordered by white officers.

"STOP IT OR CLEAR."

I commented on this fact to several police officials, and while one said that orders had been given not to use Sepoys, and thought it just as well, since they were difficult to restrain when their blood was roused, another official—his superior—admitted to me that native Bombay police cannot be relied upon to repel Gandhists because of the fear of social boycott threatened them.

One police official put the dilemma to me to-day brutally.

"We must stop this or clear out."

By stopping it he meant martial law, and the use of troops—in short the military re-occupation of India.

Is the Government prepared to face this? If not, according to the few remaining Moderates in India, it should take immediate steps to accomplish a political settlement.

Round-up Of Congress Officials In Calcutta.

—:o:—

120 MEMBERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Police raided the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee office and the North Calcutta Congress Committee Office an the Jorabagan Congress Committee office.

The arrests include Sjt. Jibon Chatterji, Secretary. B. P. C. C. and the office-bearers of the Committees.

So far the arrests total 120 including the B. P. C. C. 35, North Calcutta Congress 12, Jorabagan Congress 4, the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council 20, the Burra Bazar Civil Disobedience Council and Congress 9 and Abhoy Ashram 40.—Free Press.

DACCA HINDUS' NON-CO-OPERATION.

—:o:—

With Enquiry Committee

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Sjt. Abala Gupta, Secretary, Congress League, was arrested to-day at Sylhet.

The Hindu citizens of Dacca at a meeting held to-day, resolved not to take part in the proceedings of the Government Enquiry Committee appointed to inquire into the Dacca disturbances, having regard to the composition and procedure of the Committee.

In connection with the Mechuabazar Bomb case judgment, the Special Tribunal has recommended the prisoners to be placed in "A" class.—Free Press.

POSITION IMPROVING IN DACCA.

DACCA, June 14.

A Mahomedan is reported to have been stabbed last night at Kahettully. The locality is being guarded by a strong police force. The order under Section 144, Criminal Pdocedure Code, has been extended by another month. Several lawyers and litigants attended Court to-day but the streets still present a deserted appearance.—A. P.

Press Officer Under Ordinance.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Press Officer at Calcutta to deal with matters arising out of the Indian Press Ordinance and other matters in which the press is concerned. Mr. H. Tufnell Barett, I.C.S., Second Additional Deputy Secretary, Government of Bengal, Political Department, has accordingly been appointed for this purpose.—A. P.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

—:o:—

To Be Held In September

With reference to his notification dated the 12th February, 1930, extending the period of his Legislative Council until the 31st July, 1930, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to announce that the next elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Constituencies of the Legislative Assembly in the Presidency of Bombay will be held in September, 1930. The exact dates for the various stages of the elections will be notified in due course.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

Four Persons Sent To Gallows.

MUSLIM EDITOR AMONGST CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following are the names of the four persons, who were tried on charge of murder of two police constables during the recent riots at Sholapur and sentenced to death by the session judge, Mr. Wadia:—(1) Mallappa Dhanashetty, (2) Shrikisan Laxminarayan Sarada, a big merchant, (3) Jagannath Bhagwan Shinde, and (3) Abdul Rasul Kurbanhusen Editor of "Gazanfar."

Mock Assembly.

—:o:—

"FRAUD ON PUBLIC."

MODRS, June 14.

"The Indian Legislative Assembly was a farce," said Mr. Vilyasagar Pandya, who resigned his membership of the Legislative Assembly, as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government in an interview with the Free Press of India "as constituted and actually worked even before the resignation of the members of the Swaraj Party. It is now a fraud on the public after the resignation of so many more members of the different important parties of the Opposition. I had thought that they would not be holding any session at all but now as the Government has decided to hold a session of this mock Assembly, I see no use attending the same.

Besides when the Government is governing India by Ordinances where is the necessity for any Legislative Assembly? The people of India have lost faith in the honesty, justice and integrity of the Government."

TO PRESERVE PEACE IN MALTA.

—:o:—

New Police Order.

LONDON, June 15

Malta.—New police order to prevent public disturbauces in the present crisis has been gazetted. It prohibits all demonstrations and assemblies in the streets and public places and draws the attention to penalties of imprisonment provided under criminal laws for disobedience of lawful orders, incitement and unlawful assembly.—Reuter.

28 CHILDREN KILLED.

—:o:—

Cinema Tragedy In Russia.

LONDON, June 15.

Moscow.—The flash of flame along the ribbon of the film that was being shown at the cinema performance at Kharkoef School started panic among the children which parents were powerless to restrain. Twenty-eight children were killed.—Reuter.

Earthquake In Salmas.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 14.

There was a severe earthquake shock at Salmas early morning on the 13th which was also felt at Tabriz.—Reuter.

Warrant For Maulana Attaulah Shah Bukhari.

JAMIAT-ul-ULEMA OFFICE RAIDED.

BOMBAY, June 15.

The following message booked by the Delhi office of the "Free Press of India" at 8 a.m. on the 13th instant has been suppressed by the Telegraph Offices and is now issued through post.

"Delhi, June 13.—Armed with a warrant under section 108 I.P.C. from the District Magistrate of Agra for the arrest of Moulana Aitaulla Sha Bukhari, the police raided this morning the office of the Jamit-ul-Ulema, searched every room but left disappointed as the Moulana had left the place the day before yesterday.

"RED" VICTORY IN CHINA

—:o:—

Capture Tayeh And Hwangshikang

MISSIONARIES TAKE SHELTER IN STEAMERS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 15.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow states that 2,000 Communists captured the walled city of Tayeh, east of Hankow, marched to Tayeh iron mines and drove off 600 Chinese Regulars.

The Communists have captured shipping port of Hwangshihkang (Hupeh).

Missionaries have taken refuge in the Japanese steamer and Japanese residents have been taken off by Japanese gunboat. The Japanese flagship Ataka, en route to Tayeh, was fired on near Hwangshihkang. She replied and silenced attackers.—Reuter.

WAR ON COMMUNISM.

—:o:—

Measures At Helsingfors.

LONDON, June 15.

Helsingfors.—Following a reception by the President of deputations from all over the country demanding suppression of all Communist papers and societies, arrest of leading Communists and election of new Diet to pass necessary anti-Communist legislation, a special session of Parliament has been summoned for 1st July and Police have been instructed immediately to stop publication of Communist newspapers here and at Viborg, Uleaborg and Wasa. It is also intended to strengthen laws against sedition and revise press laws.—Reuter.

EXECUTION OF 3 ARABS.

—:o:—

Excitement At Hebron.

LONDON, June 15.

Jerusalem.—Great excitement prevails at Hebron with regard to the pending execution on 17th June of three Arabs concerned in the recent disturbances in regard to which a general strike has been declared for 15th June. The High Commissioner has commuted the death sentences on 23 others.

Hebronites have appealed to the Crown to commute sentences and have also telegraphed to King Fuad, Emir Feisal and Ibn Saud stating that "Mothers, wives and children of those condemned to death appeal for help to Your Majesty."—Reuter.

MAKING GERMANY PAY FOR LAST WAR.

—:o:—

Young Plan In Operation.

LONDON, June 15.

Berlin.—Reparations have been fully paid, totalling nearly eight milliard gold marks for five annuity years, but certain extravagance as regards public expenditure has resulted in long series of budget deficits, and added a serious burden to Germany's economy, just when she most needs freedom to adjust herself to present world financial depression. This sums up the final report which is as long as an average novel, issued by Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations under Dawes Plan. The report says that with the inauguration of the Young Plan the first problem before the German Government and the people is to reform public finances.—Reuter.

Treaty Of Friendship Between Persia And Hedjaz.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 14.

Teheran.—A permanent treaty of friendship between Persia and Hedjaz has been exchanged at Nejd between the Persian representative and the Foreign Minister of Hedjaz.—Reuter.

WORKERS JOIN CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Huge Demonstration In Parel Despite Inclement Weather.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

Warrants Against Remaining Three Congress Officials Not Executed

The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee renewed picketing activities in a more intensive form on Sunday.

Three hundred volunteers were sent out from the Congress House to picket liquor shops in the Byculla and Parel areas from morning till night.

Workers in several mills have joined together and decided on the social boycott of those who wear foreign cloth and those who are addicted to drink.

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, who came to Bombay, returned to Poona on Sunday afternoon.

The warrants of arrest issued against two members of the "War Council" of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Narayan Manjrekar and also Mr. Maneklal Gandhi, the need publisher of the "Congress Bulletin" have not yet been executed.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, who was arrested on Saturday is kept in the Esplanade Lock-up. He will be put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Monday) for remand pending the execution of other warrants.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

—:o:—

In spite of the continuous rain during the latter ppart of the day, the picketing was maintained till 9 p.m. at night.

In the 'F' Ward (Byculla and adjacent localities) the anti-drink propaganda by batches of volunteers moving about in procession was continued in addition to the regular picketing of each shop as on the previous day.

The result of their activities has been most satisfactory. Though the mills were closed on account of Sunday and the workers had received their wages the previous day, hardly two per cent. of the usual number visited the shops. Only the Dadar Bar and a couple of shops in Dadar did some business, their customers being almost exclusively Anglo-Indians and some Parsis.

WORKERS CONGRESS PROCESSION IN "F" WARD

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Demonstrators Undeterred By Rain.

Despite heavy rain thousands of workers joined the Congress procession which paraded through all the important localities of F Ward on Sunday afternoon. As the Sholapur Day procession on Thursday last was banned it was apprehended that this procession also might be banned and some serious developments might take place at the eleventh hour. The arrival of troops in the city had further strengthened this apprehension and considerable excitement prevailed in the Parel area. But nothing serious happened and the procession as well as the meeting passed off quietly.

The procession started from the K. E. M. Hospital Maidan at 4-0 p.m. At the start it was composed of about 2.000 Congress volunteers and a large number of Desh Sevikas. There was a good number of public also which gradually increased as it passed through the different localities.

UNDER HEAVY SHOWERS OF RAIN.

When the processionists left the Maidan it was heavily raining, but undeterred by the showers of rain they proceeded along singing national songs and shouting the usual slogans. The procession passed through Sopari Bag, Lal Bag, Chinchpokli, De Lisle Road, Esphinstone Road, Dadar Road, Naigam Road, Old Government House Road and reached the Gold Mohur Mill Maidan at 6-15 p.m. where a meeting was held. The processionists and especially the Congress volunteers did not use umbrellas or anything else to protect them from the showers of rain and consequently they were all drenched in rain when they reached the meeting place. Huge crowds awaited the arrival of the procession and as by the time the procession reached the rain had fortunately stopped, the meeting could be addressed by several speakers. The audience numbered over 5,000 which included a very large number of mill-workers.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Before the meeting there was a bonfire of foreign clothes. The clothes were collected by the volunteers and brought to the place of the meeting before the arrival of the procession. They were arranged in a big heap and at the top of it an effigy of foreign cloth was placed and when the procession reached the place the bonfire was lit.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Secretary of F Ward Congress Committee. He congratulated the public and especially the workers on joining the National movement in such large numbers and exhorted them to boycott foreign cloth and give up the use of liquor.

Mr. Dikshit said that if the public remained non-violent as it had so far remained they were sure to achieve more victories.

Dr. Suratkar and Messrs. Narayne and Kanthi also addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to carry on the struggle for freedom by boycotting foreign cloth and eradicating the drink-evil especially from the poor working classes.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

All the Sewikas are requested to be present at Bhagwan Kalyanji Wadi at 1 p.m. All other previous orders are cancelled.

It was reported in the local press that the picketing Sewikas will be given brass badges and the others will be allowed to continue to put on the present cloth badges. It is quite wrong and misleading. No distinction is made between Sewikas and every one will receive the same kind of badge. The constructive work of Khadi production is as important as picketing. Those who have taken up charkhas are as valuable to the nation as those who are ready to go to jail.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Need For House Surgens.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Superintendent in-charge, Congress Free Hospital, writes that two House Surgeons are urgently required for the institution. Qualified men who have had experience of casualty officer's work should see him. Pay will be settled according to qualifications.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—(1) LADY GRADUATES, in the grade of 75—5/1—125. (2) One SCIENCE TEACHER, 60—10/2—100. (3) One LADY TEACHER well up in Domestic Science 60—10/2—100. (4) One teacher for Persian and other general work 60—5/1—80, for the Majiraj Girls School Bhavnagar. Knowledge of Gujarati essential service pensionable and appointments on probation for one year. Apply stating qualification, optional subjects and teaching experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials before June 25th to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Majiraj Girls' School Bhavnagar.
A 904

WANTED—A NURSE for Balasinor State Dispensary. Pay Rs. 70 P.M. Private practice allowed. Apply to Dr. CHAMANLAL MEHTA, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R2609

WANTED—Fully qualified NURSE, English knowing, experienced in maternity and Gynaecological work as matron for Dr. Chamanlal Mehta's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Salary Rs. 75—10—125. Food allowance Rs. 20/- Quarters. Apply with testimonials.
A R2606

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak Delhi.
A R2585

WANTED—An experienced 1st or 2nd Class ENGINEER with experience is Double Roller, Single gins, Pressings and Iceworks. Applications stating caste, age and salary with copies of testimonials to Messrs. MAHALIRAM LUCHMAN DASS, Khurja U. P.
A R 2613

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc., to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

QUALIFIED or experienced hands seeking employment are offered assistance by the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2614.

WANTED LIFE INSURANCE CLERK, having experience of Office work and good connections with Canvassers and Agents. Office organisation experience is essential. Apply Box No. 16 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 952

Situations Wanted

A highly educated experienced Graduate with a deep sense of Indian culture is open to engagement by Cinema companies for writting screen stories. Apply Box No. 10 Advt. Dept. "Bombay "Chonicle."
B R2603

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, experienced driver with a new latest model closed car is available each week-end from Saturday 2 p. m. until Sunday midnight, to personally drive any party or parties in or around Bombay, Juhu included, further distance if required. Moderate terms, apply Box No. 13 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 945.

Wanted.

SONS OF INDIAN GENTLEMEN desirous of entering the Commissioned Ranks of the Army can be well coached in all elementary Military subjects by an ex-British Service Officer who is "Au fait" with the latest system of teaching, in Bombay daily from 7 p.m. onwards, fees Rs. 5 per hour. Practical tactical exercises on the ground can be arranged with car if so desired, on small extra cost. Reference essential. For full particulars apply Box No. 14, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
946

Houses & Flats To Let.

AIRY FLATS To let near Chowpatty Bandstand. Latest conveniences. Baths with French Fittings. Servants Quarters and Garages. Rents moderate. Apply BOMBAY GARAGE, Chowpatty.
C 937

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.—English and American Rotary Washers, Hydro-extractor, Table Ironer, Mangler, &c., in good working order. Particulars from: SHAMBHUNATH, ENGINEER, Muzaffarnagar, U. P.
N R2587

Trade Announcement.

FINANCIER invites scheme for promoting Indian Industry. Particulars to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2612.

VERY IMPORTANT.—We can supply PURE SWADESHI BLANKETS and KHADDAR at cheaper rates. Trial order will convince you and make you our permanent customer. GANESHILALL DUNICHAND, Panipat.
T R2586

FOR SALE—Good second-hand serviceable 31 lbs. per yard flat footed Rails available for immediate disposal. Further particulars and prices from MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO., Darukhana, Post No. 10, Bombay. Telegrams "Railplant."
T R 2534

OFFERS ARE INVITED for taking a rent farming contract of a big property at Soparibaugh Road, Parel. For further particulars apply to Mr. Moos, RECEIVER, York Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R2610.

GENERAL TYPEWRITERS (Bombay) Co., 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, is an Indian Firm, with Indian Capital and Indian Staff right through. Dealers in Typewriters New & Second-hand; Typewriter parts; ribbons, etc. REPAIRERS of ALL MAKES of Typewriters & Duplicators. Twenty years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TAUGHT.
T 826

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2590

WANTED—A suitable match for a Marwari, Garga Gotra Agrawal girl of a rich and respectable family, studying in the Entrance class and having proficiency in singing, swimming and riding, age, 13 years. Simplicity of the ceremony will be a condition. The girl will have quite a substantial sum as her personal property, but there will be no dowry, etc. Only those Agrawal having status and liberal, social national and religious views need apply to Box No. 2565 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R843

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

BE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

Loans

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 732

Public Notices.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 250 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-1/2 Cycle allowance p.m. The applicant should state his age and present occupation. The applicant should fully state past experience and qualifications and enclose copies of testimonials, if any. The Committee will consider the question of giving a start of higher pay than Rs. 125 to a really deserving and qualified candidate. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1930.

P. B. GOLE,
President,
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Akola, dated 10-6-1930.
923

Public Notices.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1929.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article No. 111 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th June, 1930, to MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1930.
872

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 4-20 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1929.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article 114 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th June, 1930, to MONDAY, the 16th June 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1930.
873

THE DAVID MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 4-40 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1929.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 114 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th June, 1930, to MONDAY, the 16th June 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1930.
871

Public Notices

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of students wishing to make their admission into the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College Karachi easier by joining the D. J. Sind College is drawn to the rule given below. Certain privileges regarding admission can be secured by joining the D. J. Sind College as First Year Arts students—but not later, as Inter Sc. students.

Rule:—

(a) In the matter of admission to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, preference will be given to Sindhi students provided they have obtained not less than 40 per cent. in Mathematics and Physics together at the examination qualifying them for admission;

(b) To make up the remaining number of students to be admitted, preference will be given to non-Sindhi students from the D. J. Sind College provided they have passed BOTH THE FIRST YEAR ARTS AND THE INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS FROM THAT COLLEGE and provided they have obtained not less than 45 per cent. marks in Mathematics and Physics together at the Intermediate Science Examination, and thereafter to non-Sindhi students from other Colleges according to their merit.

(NOTE—The latter part will come in force from June 1932, for THOSE WHO ENTER F. Y. A. IN JUNE 1930.)

G. B. BUTANI,
Principal,
D. J. Sind College,
Karachi.
948.

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE as guardian and tutor to one matric and two second standard students. Free boarding and lodging. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Box No. 17 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
956

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF LOGIC for the Intermediate College, Kotah, Rajputana. Only M.A. M.A.'s with Logic should apply.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.
953

WANTED.

A COMPETENT MECHANIC LINO OPERATOR (Senior). Pay according to abilities. Apply with the testimonials to the MANAGER, The Times Press, Lahore.
954

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS for the D. J. Sind College Karachi on Rs. 300—20—600. Provident Fund benefits. No quarters. Applications to reach the Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board not later than Tuesday 1st July, 1930. Applicants must state their teaching experience. Expected to join not later than 1st August, 1930. The gentlemen selected may be called for an interview, in that case travelling allowance at the usual rates will be given.

G. B. BUTANI,
Secretary,
949 Sind Collegiate Board

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of single steel sleepers and steel wheels to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1930-1931 ending 31st March, 1931 so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 30th June, 1930, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 50 each as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, tender form and the blue-prints can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
for Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 13-6-1930.
967

Public Notices

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4300/M. V. of 1930.

Owners of motor vehicles BEARING BOMBAY REGISTRATION NUMBERS are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department with the renewal fees from the 1st of July 1930 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—

Rs. 8/- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 32/- for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen, and
Rs. 64/- for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz., 31st August 1930. If presented after the 31st August, 1930 the full registration fees will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10/- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 40/- for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen.
Rs. 80/- for a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over two tons in weight unladen.

REGISTRATION DISCS SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

Registration certificates of motor vehicles bearing registration numbers issued by the Registration authorities other than the Registering authority of the Bombay Presidency SHOULD NOT BE SENT to the Motor Vehicles Department for renewal. Such certificates should be forwarded to the authorities by whom they were issued if renewal is necessary.

D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 29th May, 1930.
965

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY, the 21st May 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Tuesday, the 1st July, 1930, to Tuesday, the 15th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governor.
880

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAMIR MITHA MISTRY of Vile Parle has contracted to sell the undermentioned property of my client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, attachment, lis-pendens or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Vaidya Cottage, Vile Parle (B. B. and C. I. Railway) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Vile Parle Taluka, South Salsette of the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, bearing final plot No. 84B of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. III and containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by final Plot No. 84-A of the Scheme on or towards the East by the 3rd Road of the said Scheme, on or towards the South by final Plot No. 87-A of the said Scheme and on or towards the West by the final Plot No. 85 of the said Scheme.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1930.

K. K. VAIDYA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.
Vaidya Cottage,
Vile Parle (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)
947

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HUSSEIN CASSAM Visram of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Innabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SULEMANJI MAHOMEDALLY.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Oomerkhady in the street called Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration "Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 3646 Cadestral Survey No. 1963 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3093 and Street Nos. 82-88 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Jail Road, on or towards the West by the house of the Church of Oomerkhady, on or towards the North by the property of Bhojabhai Alarakhia and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulalli Bodhabhai.

Dated this day of JUNE, 1930.

THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 67 of 1928.

MAHOMED ALI CHAIWALA. ..... Plaintiff
vs
BANKIMCHANDRA LAKHAMSEY and others Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of August, 1929, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Wednesday the 18th day of June 1930 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of five hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts situate, on and being Plot No. 2 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road on the South by first Chinch Bunder Cross Road on the West by land of the Board laid out as a passage twenty feet in width and on the North by Plot No. 19 of the said estate leased to Ladha Ganpat and Nagji Ganpat which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 3183 and 3184 and bears B Ward Nos. 4200-4202 Old Street Nos. 1824-26-28 and present Street No. 118 and which said property bears C. S. No 15/1721 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1930.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner.
945

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY,
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore
896

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY LETTER FOUNDRY AS A GOING CONCERN, INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE MACHINERY THEREOF, SITUATE AT NICKDAWRI LANE IN KANDEWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Manecklal Kakalbhai and his wife Bai Jeitibai, the Executor and Executrix of the Will of Kalidas Punjiram, with the consent and concurrence of the Official Assignee of Bombay who is the assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Itcharam Desai one of the Partners of the said Bombay Letter Foundry, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 17th June 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Foundry Premises at NICKDAWRI LANE in KANDEWADI, the said BOMBAY LETTER FOUNDRY as a going concern, including the goodwill and the machinery etc. thereof.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY ETC.

10. Type Casting machines, 1 Hand Type Casting Machine, Sundry Tools, including Machine Motor etc., 2 Hand and Power Lathe Machines, 1 Drill Machine, 2 Boxes Screw Cutting Machines, 1 Metrix Polishing Machine, 1 English Sterio Casting Machine, 2 Cisterns of kerosene with 2 Burners and Pipe, about 159 machine moulds, 1347 machine Punches, about 30000 metrixes complete, about 1100 metrixes complete, 5 Batteries and their relative accessories, 2 Dressing Benches, 3 machines for making into pages, weighing scales, weights, fire box for Preparing metals, Box for melting copper, Blower, a big lot of Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English Types, Borders, Space Quadrates, Brass Rules, Compose Types and Printing Requisites, and other sundry goods, also the furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, Royal Typewriter, benches, stool, etc., etc.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, at their office at 31, Janabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NIMRU PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Muljl, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Chunilal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 packet containing 16 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 13 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 50 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 68 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 89 Nimru pearls.
1 pearl necklace.
3 bunches of loose pearls.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of all stock pertaining to the Universal Stationary Mart.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will by order of the concerned sell by Public Auction at the Stationary shop at No. 136 Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) all stock of the shop as well as furniture such as account books, fountain pens, pencils, holders, ink bottles, paper reams, cupboards, show cases, tables, wooden stands, 1 safe and 1 motor cycle etc. in separate lots.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager; Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Logs, dates, provisions, gum, steel bars, clocks & watches, metal lamps; art rubies; Cologne Water; films; gramophone records, &c. medicine: acid; acetone; methylated spirit; iron; rice; scrap wood; &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CARLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers	Tons
1930		
June		
21st	Maloja &	20,327
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,347
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia	11120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10946
14th	Comorin	15132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,643
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON. RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£106	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June 20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930. June 18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@25June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28788
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

RJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,01,963.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,22,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESERVES.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

UNUSUAL HIGH MONEY RATE.

Rapid Decline In Mill Shares.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

Bombay June 13.

A steady undertone continued in the money market although there was a temporary lull towards the close of the week with call funds placed at 4-1|2 per cent. It is unusual at this time of the year for money rates to remain so high and the explanation for this may be found in the exceedingly large sales of treasuries as compared with those of last year. The sale of treasuries was suspended by about the middle of May 1929, the amount then outstanding being only about Rs. 10 crores, while Rs. 44 crores of treasuries remained outstanding at the same time this year. This was necessary for the maintenance of even money rates throughout in order to keep steady price level and maintain stable exchange. Owing to disturbed political situation and the false impression in the minds of some doubting the ability of the Government to maintain the exchange ratio, exporters have confined their business to immediate requirements, while importers and speculators have been buying for forward deliveries; on the top of this the plight from the rupee continues. Little credence, however, is attached to this belief by practical businessmen, since Government have ample sterling resources to meet any emergency. Gold and gold assets are about 51.4 per cent. of the total note issue (assets Rs. 86.23 crores—notes in circulation Rs. 167.49 crores). In addition to the internal factors there is one important external factor and that is the second slump in the world commodity prices so closely following the last one of the previous year. So long as these conditions continue, it would seem hardly likely for money rates to be allowed to slip since this would naturally jeopardise our gold resources. The procedure followed in this country is in no way uncommon to that adopted in international markets when conditions are abnormal.

The trade demand shows a slight increase of Rs. 57.49 lacs. The followng are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-1|2 per cent., two months 4-1|2 per cent, 3 months 4-1|4 per cents and six months 3-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th June 1930 shows a decrease of Rs. 237-12 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 117988000 as compared with Rs. 17.53 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash liabilities is 13.91, a decrease of 2.41 per cent under last week. Loans are up by Rs. 139.40 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 43.02 lacs and Rs. 58.73 lacs respectively. Government deposits have decreased, by Rs. 175.44 lacs to Rs. 12.75 crores owing probably to the beginning of the month requirements while other deposits have fallen by Rs. 29.25 lacs to Rs. 68.63 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A steady tone was maintained in the gilt-edged market with a small rise in prices of almost all scrips. Demand for investment improved somewhat and a fair amount of business was transacted. 3-1|2 per cent Paper gained about 4 annas to Rs. 65|2, while 5 per cent 1945|55 was placed at Rs. 101|4. 5 per cent Loans 1933 improved to Rs. 106|8, while 1935 was unchanged at Rs. 97-10. 1939|44 Loan slightly ease to Rs. 96|6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, receded to Rs. 100|4, while 1931 and 1932 improved to Rs. 101|7 and Rs. 102|7. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan shows no change at Rs. 104|14. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan steadied to Rs. 76|3 and 1934|37 to Rs. 89|8. 4-1|2 per cent 1955|60 Loan gained 4 annas to Rs. 86|14 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 95|3.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th June 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 5,75,000 and Rs. 2,28,25,000 respectively. Tenders for 9 months bills at Rs. 96-6 and aggregating Rs. 5,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 93-9-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-6 received approximately 85 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills Rs. 1,94,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 and 3 months bills were Rs. 4.13-4 and Rs. 5.9-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate 9 and 3 months treasury bills sold from 4th to 9th June were Rs. 4,75,000 and Rs. 93,00,000 respectively. Intermediate 9 and 3 months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 11th to Monday the 16th June at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 93-10 per cent respectively.

Tenders for 9 and 3 months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 17th June 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 20th June 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 29.96 in note circulation now standing at Rs. 167.49 crores. Silver coins are down by a like amount to Rs. 106.75 crores, while gold coin and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores and Rs. 3.47 crores respectively. There are no changes in the securities held in India and in England The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 85.08 as against 85.11 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

In spite of the complete absence of bills a steadier tone was manifest in sterling exchange largely due to money position. On the other hand the enquiry for remittances remained slack. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-3|4d with buyers at 1s. 5-13|16d., though occasional business passed at the middle rate. Forward quotations remained unchanged at 1s. 5-3|4d for June, 1s. 5-25|32d for July to September and 1s. 5-3|4d. for October to February.

The dollar sterling quotation continued steady at doll. 4.85-7|8. French francs appreciated to 123.74 but closed at 123.81, while the Belga and the Italian lira were steady at 34.81 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD.

Large arrivals during the week augmented stocks on hand to about 5 lacs tolas with a consequent reduction in the price of ready to Rs. 21|7|6 per tola. The offtake is practically unchanged at about 12,000 tolas a day In London the price of gold improved from 84s. 11 1|2d to 85s. 0-1|4d. Soverein rates kept steady at Rs. 13|9|3 both for ready and delivery 8th July. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|8|3 and Rs. 21|7|6 for ready, Rs. 21|8|6 and Rs. 21|7|6 for 12th June settlement and Rs. 21|9|6 and Rs. 21|8|9 for 11th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 50,609 gold Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 135,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 85,62,079 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 20,000.

Cable advices from London report that the Bank of England has decided to revert to the Gold Standard Act of 1925 to sell fine gold bars, only at the standard fineness of. 916-2|3 instead of Rs. 995. This makes the buying and selling prices of a standard ounce 77s. 9d. and 77s. 10 1|2d as compared with 84s. 10d and 84s. 11 1|2d. per fine ounce. Consequently the price has risen to 85s. 0-1|4d in London for fine gold and foreign exchange rates have readjusted to the new gold points.

SILVER.

The fall in the silver prices was arrested during the early part of the week on bear covering in Shanghai where the tael moved up to 1s. 7-1|2d. A reaction in Shanghai towards the close of the week carried prices down again there, however, and influenced the local market to the extent that all the gains of the early part were lost; ready declining at Rs. 46-8 after touching Rs. 49|- on Tuesday. The market moves cautiously being somewhat nervous owing to very rapid movement in the Shanghi tael, which declined to 1s. 6 1|2d movements. The outlook seems problematical depending entirely upon the attitude of Chinese speculators. The daily offtake remains at about 140 bars, while stocks on hand are fairly ample at about 2800 bars with nearly 3000 bars to arrive in time for the next settlement. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-7|8d and 16-3|16d for ready, and 16-11|16d and 16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 49 and 46-3 for reday and 16th June settlement and Rs. 48|12 and Rs. 46|6 for 16th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £156,000 silver Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £405,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1485 bars and Rs. 13,233 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 30,000.

RAPID DECLINE IN SHARES.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange last Tuesday there was a downward tendency noticeable in almost all shares. This was largely due to unloading by bull operators. The disturbed conditions all over the country are also responsible for the present hesitant tone and restricted business. Cotton mill shares were easier on balance. The following are the fluctuation in some of the leaders. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 813|12-787|8-780—770; Century Rs. 313|12-301|4-297|3—292; Central India Rs. 477|8-462|8-460—447; Crescent Rs. 106|4-102|3-100; Fazulbhoy Rs. 507|8-482|3-477|8-455 Indian Bleaching Rs. 133|12-130-130|10—126; Indore Malwa Rs. 372|8-368; Kohinoor Rs. 180-172|8-161; New Great Rs. 217|8-208 12-205—192; Pearls Rs. 277|8-265-262|8—257; Simplex Rs. 105-95-91|4—82; and Swadeshi Rs. 378|12-365—353;

In the miscellaneous section price movements were within the narrow dimensions. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 52 to Rs. 49|12, while defds. kept quiet at Rs. 288|4. Tata Hydros eased from Rs. 1180 to Rs. 1160 and Tata Power from Rs. 552|8 to Rs. 547|8. Alcocks also fell from 237|8 to Rs. 225 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs 673|12 to Rs. 653. Bombay Trams were down to 131|14. Bombay Steams and Scindias eased to Rs. 192|8 and Rs. 9|2 respectively. Bundi Cements were unchanged at Rs. 16|12, while India Cements declined from Rs. 247|8 to Rs. 240. Katni Ordys. lost about 3 points to Rs. 176|4 while Defds. were unaltered at Rs. 700. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1293|8 with Contributories at Rs. 323|12. Bank of India shares continued unchanged at Rs. 90 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15|8.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, June 13

Prices per ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 78, China Clay market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farma, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-14-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-10, Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-7; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-1; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13-8; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 3-4; Bleaching Powder, Electric, German, small packing Rs. 3-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing, Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 3-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing, Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing, Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 35-8; Litharge Flake, French packing Rs. 30-4.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0-3-9; Hydro Sulphide, English, Re. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electric Re. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Re. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-6-0

Raw Cotton Situation.

NO INSPIRATION TO HOLD.

Bombay, June 13.

Messrs. Arjun Khimjee and Co. in reviewing the present raw cotton situation state as under:—

AMERICA.

Unfavourable trade reports and favourable weather for the growing cotton crop, completely swayed cotton prices on heavy liquidation with confidence generally impaired.

All constructive forces together with Federal Farm Board holding a surplus balance of about half a million bales failed to inspire any holding movement. The latest pronouncement of the Federal Farm Board to establish a stabilization Board like Wheat, instead of restoring confidence, stimulated heavy long liquidation in near months which resulted in a huge decline reducing the premium over new crop prices. It is becoming a general belief that the aims and objects of the Farm Board are detrimental to the mill industry. Present price level particularly of old crop is more artificial than natural as removal of a certain portion of cotton from the prospective carryover does not mean increase in consumption, but it is addition to the prospective supply. The general trade depression all over the world is discouraging cloth demand. The economical and financial structures of several countries are undergoing radical changes. As in this country. China is also passing through anxious times and there is utter absence of any demand. Sensational decline in the prices of silver is responsible for the present state of affairs and unless confidence is restored there is little prospect normal times.

ARTIFICIAL DEMAND.

It is claimed that there exists considerable speculative short interest but there appears nothing in the general situation to influence any marked change in the general sentiment. The artificial demand created by co-operative buying forced the mills to curtail production and early estimates of American Cotton consumption for the present season are being revised downward. This change in respect of cotton consumption or the World's buying ability of cotton goods shows a falling tendency and unless prices keep low it seems rather difficult to maintain average consumption rate.

Weather reports on the whole continue favourable for the growing crop and in spite of low temperatures retarding the progress of cotton plant, present prospects indicate a fairly big crop. As long as the present outlook continues, there seems little chance of any agressive buying. Of course, at present time of the season usually crop reports are favourable, but the weather which mars or makes the crop is still in store and we do not wish to be overconfident over the present rosy sight presented by the U. S. Cotton Belt.

Looking to the general situation chances favour a constructive stand but there seems little chance for any material sustained improvement at present.

BOMBAY.

Extraordinary developments in our market at last forced fixing up of minimum rates for both crops.

Fresh business in Old crop is prohibited and there is little squarring up of open contracts as shorts are still holding bearish views and so no inclination to cover. Holders of paper contracts are nervous and the whole situation remains full of uncertainties.

In new crop months exporters are moderate sellers although minimum prires are fixed. Demand for ready cotton continues moderates and local mills are buying better grades as there is a general tendency to manufacture fine counts.

Market looks like fluctuating within narrow limit, but looking to the low level there seems no room for any important decline.

Raw Cotton Crisis.

ADVISABILITY OF FIXING MINIMUM PRICES.

"Sellers' Option" Obstructs Trading.

(From a Correspodent)

Bombay, June 13

It is stated on behalf of some interested Bears that the weak holders of cotton contracts have paid Rs. 20 premium for transferring their purchases to next January settlement. This shows the absurdity of fixing minimum prices.

It will be remembered that both the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Muccadam Association had requested the East India Cotton Association to fix minimum rates. Thus, at the suggestion of both forward and ready cotton dealers, the Board of the East India Cotton Association fixed minimum rates for the present,, as well as the new crops. At the time of fixing the rates the Board must have carefully considered the situation, and in view of the cheapness of Indian cotton, the minimum rates were fixed.

However, after fixing the rates a decline of about 40 points is registered in New York October position. Thus this decline has improved the parity which is most essential. Of course July contract on the New York Cotton Exchange recorded a big decline; but this contract was artificially maintained at an unduly high level, and had little or no consideration in the fixing of the minimum rates in our market. Looking to the situation there seems no reason so far for any alteration in the fixed prices, as some upward recovery is overdue in New York prices.

The difficulty is purely due to "sellers' option" to deliver cotton against hedge contracts in our market. In other respects there is no important change in the fundamental situation.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
June 14.
Varsova, Rowe, Busreh.
—:o:—
DEPARTURES.
June 15
Tacoma, Ashtan, Marmagoa.
Tamba Maru, Kannachi, Kobe.
Veneiro, Malis, Venice.
Hoogkerk, Corton, Hamburg.
Khosrou, Beattie, Mauritius.
Risaldar, Pratt, Calcutta.
Pasha, Duncan, Rangoon.
Roseric, McDonald, Aden.

—:o:—
LOADING.
June 14.
Steamer Clan Macnab for Dunkirk.
Steamer City of Yokohama for New York.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Tacoma:—The S O Co's steamer Tacoma sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.
S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Veniero:—The Venice S N Co's steamer Veniero sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Venice with a general cargo.
S S Hoogkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Hoogkerk sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.
S S Khosrou:—The T M Co's steamer Khosrou sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo.
S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Pasha:—The T M Co's steamer Pasha sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.
S S Roseric:—The T M Co's steamer Roseric sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Aden with ballast.

—:o:—
STEAMER MOVEMENTS
—:o:—
Outward Mails
Narkunda carrying mails of June 8

HOMEWARD MAILS
—:o:—
Mooltan carrying mails of May 24
Arrival Marseilles June 8
Macedonia carrying mails of May 31
Mantua Left Port Said June 9
Carrying mails of June 7
Left Aden June 12

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
—:o:—
Alexandra Dock
Saturday 14th June 1930
1 City of Barcelona Liverpool 18-6 K N Co.
11 Frienfels Hamburg 17-6 L Edward
9 Clan Mackintosh Dunkirk 17-6 I F B
12 Elysia Liverpool 21-6 Graham T Co.
2 Razmak London 18-6-30 P and O S N Co.
14 Karagola Durban 18-6 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCKS
—:o:—
1 Ariosto Hull 18-6 J F Co.
2 Pasha Rangoon 18-6 T M Co.
9 Goalpara Rangoon 21-6 M M & Co.
10-11 Shinnoh Maru Kobe 22-6 O S Kaisha

PRINCESS DOCKS
—:o:—
A Pundit N F, N F, T M Co.
C & R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6-30 P and O S N Co.
M Bandra Busreh 18-6-30 M M and Co.
N Ahmedi Malabar Coast N F, S Hasam and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 20-6-30, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nippon 19-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderp 13-7-30 E. D Sassoon & Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sasson & Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sasson & Co.

FROM GENOA.
Aquileia 17-6-30 M. Italiana.
India 22-6-30 M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 16-6-30 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Calcutta Maru 18-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Yottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 22-6-30 M M & Co.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Maloja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 21-6-30 Graham T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola 18-6-30 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 22-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra 18-6-30 M M & Co.
STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 3304 Steel, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 4811, Henderson, Graham T Co.
City of Birmingham 3028, Hill, K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Ariosto 2788, Biggins, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Frienfels 4098 Hupers, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Shinnoh Maru, 35828, Yoshioka, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 2847, Oliver; M M & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
Bandra 1877, Hughes, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Goalpara, 3216, Simee, M M & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macnab 3816 Turban, J F Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Magila 2,500, Graham T Co.
British Sailor 3444 G P O Co.
Alfia 2837 D Sandiman.
B. P. LANDING DATE.
Netnavati 12-6-30.
Clan Mackintosh 12-6-30.
Bankura 13-6-30.

EXPORTS.
—:o:—
June 14.
S S Hoogkerk for Ghent:—125 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—277 cwts Indian grushed myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.
For Antwerp:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Casablanta:—30 cwts C turmeric, P Girdharlal.
For Rotterdam:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Los Angelos:—50 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Razmak for Marseilles:—5000 cwts castor seeds 200 cwts mustard seeds, Volkart Bros.
S S Freinfels for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—63 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Hamburg:—55 bales Indian cotton raw, 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Dulerai and Co; 165 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros, 583 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand; 150 cwts poppy seeds, M M A T Afohor; 227 cwts crushed myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.
For Rotterdam:—55 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand.
For Hull:—3300 cwts Indian myrabollams, 1000 cwts Indian myrabollams, Amin Bros; 2100 groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Traverse and Sons; 4000 cwts Indian cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.
S S Ariesto for Barcelona:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 550 bales Indian cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co.
For Ghent:—110 bales raw Indian cotton, Bhaichand Cursondas.
S S Shinnon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian cotton, Arjan Khimjee and Co; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Birla Bros.
For Osaka:—3000 tons scrap steel ship plate, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
For Nagasaki:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Lowjee Kallianjee and Co.
S S Ville Metz for Dunkirk:—1750 tons manganese ore, Messrs. Grindlay and Co.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Textile Waste Co; 39 bales wool raw, L Hassami; 102 bales Indian raw wool, Wilson Tathar and Co; 3600 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Daver.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
June 14.
S S Bankura from Mohamerah, Agents M M and Co:—173 bales wool, 23 bags brass scraps, 47 cases raisins, 61 cases almonds, 9 bales skins, 4 bags pistah.
From Basra:—309 bags wheat.
From Bushire:—52 bags almonds, 25 bales skins, 26 bags attari, 134 casks rose water, 15 bags zira, 19 bags 81 bags A kernels.
From Bunder Abbas:—185 bags raisins, 39 bags almonds, 47 bundies rose buds.
From Muscat:—203 bags sardines, 195 bags dry dates.
From Charbai:—25 bundles siffe mats.
From Gwadar:—10 bundles Siffi mats.
From Pasni:—15 bales mats.
From Dubai:—11 tins ghee.
From Karachi:—10 cases pista, 19 bags alulkhara dry fruits, 83 bags paper khar, 17 cylach empty gas cylinders, 21 bags 21 bags darakh, 108 baskets yakachni, 40 bags 21 bags haffinis, 2812 bags wheat, 130 bags grams, 127 bags grams chani, 144 bags gram flour, 100 bags matra, 54 bags H hoal heflons), 107 otta No. 2 (he flour), 36 bags rice raw, 36 bags gram white, 72 bags bajree, 27 bags gram dhall.
S S Tacoma from Batoum, Agents St. Oil Co:—5075 tons refined kerosine oil.

YARN MARKET REPORT.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 13.
Our market has continued to remain weak and declining partly because of the serious crisis in Cotton prices and also due to continued absence of satisfactory demand as a result of disturbed political conditions. The undertone is distinctly weak particularly during the week under review and as there are no signs of settlement of the political troubles in the near future it is quite possible that our market will not show any definite improvement in the next few days. Advices from the consuming District are also far from satisfactory and the whole Yarn Trade seems to be rather disorganized at the present moment, Owing to Earthquake and riots in Rangoon and districts, demand has considerably fallen off from that quarter. Madras also reports quiet trade after some buying during the previous fortnight. Calcutta sends a similar tale and the Punjab is naturally very uiet after the Peshawar disturbances. Under the circumstances the tendency is yet bearish and unless Cotton prices become more settled and political situation becomes more hopeful Yarn Market is not likely to show any definite improvement
ENGLISH YARN:
Sales are very limited from stock on account of very small demand due to Swadeshi Movement. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.
JAPANESE YARNS:
There has been a further serious fall in Chinese Yarns as a result of heavy decline in silver and the consequent decline in Shanghai Exchange. Price in Chinese Single and Twofold yarns have considerably declined and stocks have been accumulating particularly in Madras Harbour. There has been a limited offtake inspite of attractive prices owing to the Swadeshi Movement. In Japanese yarns prices have been more or less unchanged with a weak undertone.
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:
There has been slight improvement in demand from Southern India during the last few days, but from the Punjab the demand is conspicuously absent at the movement. Dealers have been anxious to clear off their holdings at the best market rates, but the buying is very limited. Prices from Makers are irregular and uncertain and forward business is absolutely at a stand-still.
INDIAN YARNS.
Stocks of several kinds of yarns particularly in Course Counts have been steadily increasing with our Mills on account of limited offtake during the past few days owing to the present situation. Some of the Mills have consequently been showing inclination to make further sales even at a small cut in prices, but dealers are much afraid and do not show any inclination to make further purchases in the midst of the present unsettled conditions of Trade. Serious decline in Cotton both in New York and here, have made the situation still worse and have produced a certain lack of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers and naturally buying is only hand to mouth at the moment. The future tendency is very uncertain and rather bearish.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 13.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 5 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	86 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 11 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 13 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	107 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 5 0
India 4½ p.c. Sterling Stock	53 0 0
India 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	84 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	53 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 6
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 0
Nitrat Railway (Ordy.)	4 5 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord	1 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	64 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	98 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	99 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102 10 0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 13.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	1 8
Ceylon Planters	19
Ceylon Rubber	24
Clunes Estates	10
Cochin Rubber	20
Ella Tea	95
Estates Co. of Uva	20
Fairlawn Estate	3-8
Frocester Estates	37
Hatbawe Rubber	7-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	30
Indo-Malay Estates	12
Jambulande T. & Rub.	6-8
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	15
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	12
Lanka Rubber	43
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	53-8
Meall Mor Estates	17
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	26
North-Western Rub.	14
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	15-8
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	92-8
Talgaswella Tea	25
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	32
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	33
Warriapolla Estate	10-8

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.29½ Cents.

WEEKLY COTTON FIGURES.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 13.
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th June.

1929-30.	1928-29.
3283401	3060474

Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th June.

	1929-30.
United Kingdom	74909
Continent	650616
China	342654
Japan	994275
Coast Ports	20369
U. S. A.	33099
Total	2115922 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 12th June 1930 91,623
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 12th June 1930 698,375
Same period last year 454,920
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th June 1930 1,258,072
Same time last year 1,179,765

BURMAH-SHELL KEROSENE RATES.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 12.
Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.
Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly cases per case Rs. 3-7-6.
Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker brand bulk per 3 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

Universal Fire And General Insurance Co., Ltd.
—:o:—
The following are extracts from the Directors' report submitted to the shareholders of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., at the 10th ordinary general meeting held on the 7th instant. The report was approved. adopted and confirmed:—
The net premium income amounted to Rs. 3,09,337-5-10 as against Rs. 3,97,490-15-10 last year Claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,91,918-1-9 being 62.05 per cent. of the net premium. After providing for other expenses, amounting to Rs. 1,47,617-8-0 and providing for Fire Fund for Rs. 1,23,734-15-0 being 40 per cent. of the year's premium there remained a balance of Rs. 5,063-3-5 which has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.
Income from other sources amounted to Rs. 42,402-4-1. Adding Rs. 6,814-13-3 carried forward from last year, and the surpluses amounting to Rs. 15,589-5-10 transferred from Fire and Accident Department the total income of the year amounts to Rs. 64,806-8-2. After deducting general expenses, there remained a new credit balance of Rs. 24,352-5-5 which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—
Rs. 5,000 for Bad and Doubtful Debt. Rs. 1,000 for Income Tax. Rs. 1,000 for Exchange Reserve. Rs. 4,614-14-7 for Depreciation. Rs. 5,000 for Depreciation on investment leaving a balance of Rs. 7,737-6-10 to be carried forward to next year's account.
Owing to the insufficiency of the balance left in the above account the Directors very much regret that a dividend cannot be declared this year.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
The progress of the Company is satisfactory. There is some decrease in the Fire premium income due to Treaties return of premiums on account of cancellation of port folio risks on termination, also to smaller retentions of usual ordinary risks written by the Company. Although the premium income figure is smaller than the last year, the usual business of the Company has expanded during the past year and the Company's progress is satisfactory. In Marine and Accident Departments there is steady increase in business. Investments in the Balance Sheet are shown at cost which was above market rate on 31st December, 1929, however a Reserve of Rs. 5,000 has been made for same.

(Continued from column ties. We have the highest authority for stating that this is not the case, and that Mr. Haig's visit is purely one to acquaint himself with the position in Gujerat and elsewhere."
If Mr. Haig's visit to Bombay was purely one to acquaint himself with the position in Gujarat and elsewhere then on is surprised to read the following statement that appeared in this morning's "Times" and which contradicts its previous report.
"The outstanding feature of the activities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Thursday was the defiance of the ban placed by the Commissioner of Police on the mass procession announced to be organised in connection with the "Sholapur Day." The order is apparently the outcome of the visit to this city of Mr. H. G. Haig. Home Member of the Government of India, and the action of the Commissioner of Police, coupled with the elaborate arrangements he made to enforce the ban, was indicative of the fact that sterner measures were required for the preservation of public peace and safety against Congress activities.
activities.—Yours, etc.,
S. R. K.
Bombay, June 13.

What the People Say

MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.
—:o:—
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The broadcasting of the first instalment of the Simon Report ought to have considerably affected the buoyancy of hope hitherto entertained by the Liberals. From the ebullitions of the British Press and the defiant talk of British people of responsibility could be easily discerned what our benign rulers were at. Any way the Britishers want to force down our throat some crumbs and proclaim to the world that India is contented. India is loyal. If Indians are wanted at the intended Round Table Conference, it is with a view to give the conference an air of Indian representation and co-operation. So that, the verdict of Parliament by default of Indian representation may not prejudice the integrity of the British in the eyes of the other powers and the world.
It is passing strange, that despite the plain and blunt talk of the die-hards of responsible British connections, despite the scathing repugnance expressed by the British Press to the talk of immediate Dominion Status for India and last but not least the firm and stubborn pronouncements of the Viceroy to trust in the doles that the British may offer, some of our leaders with all their experience of the past, with all the glaring enormities in this country, still continue to have faith in the good will of the Britishers to grant India Immediate Dominion Status.
Frailty is the characteristic of women; but, unfortunately, in these troublous times, it has been proving to be the vice of our manhood.
It is a sad irony of fate, that at this juncture some of her noblest sons, with all their past experience of Britain should allow themselves to be trapped into the Round Table Parlour.
He will be a bold man, who can anticipate Immediate Dominion Status for India on the face of the once announced and oft repeated floutings of the Viceroy. The thirst of domination is yet un-quenched, and beyond strong expressions of indignation at the very cry of Immediate Dominion Status, there is hardly any bonafide gesture to assuage the wailings of this unfortunate country against all the excesses committed in the name of Law and Order. This is the index of the Simon Report, this is the fore-cast of the Round Table Conference and this conglomerate pieced together with the verdict of Parliament is going to decide India's fate.
It would be an egregious folly to succumb to the temptations of leavings at Round Table Conference.
The sons of India, whatever their creed or religion or status, if they have a spark of patriotism in them, if they have a particle of love and respect for their Mother-Land, if they have the good of the country at heart at this critical juncture, should sink down all differences and not sanctify the Round Table Conference of such unseemly manufacture by their presence.
India is a helpless country. Yet it has proved and proving still further that it is capable of consolidating on the common ground of patriotism. The repressed feelings of India have found a very powerful out-let in patriotism and no armoury from the beginning of the world to upto date pattern can retard its powerful effulgence.
Let the British people do their best to strengthen their domination over India; but, no Indian should participate in the Round Table Conference.
By this time every Indian ought to be convinced as to what way the wind is blowing: and the so-called pour-parlers with the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors serve no better purpose than embellishing a vanity case.—Yours, etc.,
K. S. LAUD.
Bombay, June 11.

"LEIUT-COL. KAMAT'S ROLE".
—:o:—
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Lt.-Col. Kamat in his statement published in this paper of the 9th instant issue has let the cat out of his bag in an unguarded moment. So it is the "Civil Surgeon's weighty judgment" that has come to his rescue! A veritable Daniel has come to judgment on medico-legal matters! But might humbly point out that this Daniel's judgment may be more legal than medical, that is, it may do more justice to the Law than to the person or persons concerned. Then there are "the errors of judgment" from which all human Daniels suffer more or less for one reason or another.
Lt.-Col. Kamat can, as a Civil Surgeon, claim a monopoly of medico-legal work that fails to his overworked lot, but how on earth can he presume that private medical practitioners as highly qualified as himself are incompetent correctly to diagnose from old boils and hydroceles, mortifications and tortures so obligingly inflicted on the human anatomy by the agents of "Law" at Dharasana and elsewhere. It is again a case of official infallibility.—Yours etc.,
(Dr.) R. G. PRADHAN.
Igatpuri, June 11.

WANTED A SWADESHI DIRECTORY.
—:o:—
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The Swadeshi movement is becoming stronger and stronger every day, and a larger number of Indians are making up their minds to use nothing but goods made in India.
The ordinary shopkeeper is, however, too uneducated and unimaginative to take advantage of this fast-growing demand for Swadesni goods, and the conciensticus Indian after once making up his mind, finds it difficult to continue to use foreign goods when he fails to get Indian substitutes.
When a group of such educated and sensitive Indians make up their minds to incur extra expense and get the Indian goods direct from the manufactures, they are faced with an almost impossible task. The ordinary and current directories do not meet their need.
The daily press can greatly help by publishing constantly the names of directories of Swadeshi manufactures, if there are such directories otherwise to institute the preparing for such directories.
I suggest that only one agency per presidency should take up preparing such complete directories and it should preferably be the National daily paper of that Presidency.
I should like to know what other commercial gentlemen think about my proposal.—Yours, etc.,
S. H. KORESHI.

EDUCATION & CATHOLICS.
—:o:—
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I notice, with grateful pleasure how good and kind you are to the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. The patriotic portion of the East Indian community feels deeply to see how the vast masses of their people have fallen, and have considered the root cause of the deplorable backwardness and is endeavouring its best to eradicate the said cause. To speak painly, the education of Catholic Indians should be taken out of the hands of a foreign clergy and be entrusted to the care of indigenous authorities. However, amiable these clergy may be, they are incapable of sympathising with our national ambitions and aspirations and of inculcating a strong spirit of patriotism and love of India in the rising generation of Indian Catholics. We have, Sir, an example of this in the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Bombay. I am sorry to find that not one of these foreign priests has come forward to repudiate and condemn publicly in the name of Christ the repressive policy of the Government. I, therefore, strongly advocate that education of our Indian Catholics be placed as soon as possible in the hands of our own capable clergymen.—Yours, etc.,
AN INDIAN CATHOLIC.

ENGLISHMAN'S SYMPATHY WITH MAHATMAJI.
—:o:—
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—A European bound for England was standing in the docks this morning. He called a number of coolies who were engaged in transporting baggage, and paying them four annas each said "Gandhi Maharajki Paisa Leo". Before boarding the steamship he said "Bholo Gandhi Maharajki Jai."
Mahatmaji's movement is no doubt attracting the sympathy of even a large number of Englishmen in India, despite the attitude of some prominent Indians who are still against Mahatmaji's movement, and longing for a bit of bread by going to the Round Table Conference, where evidently, stone is reserved for them instead.—Yours, etc.
June 11
R. A. K. SWAMY.

"TIME'S" TWO VOICES.
—:o:—
To The Editor of "The Chronicle",
Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly reproduce the following extracts from the "Times of India" dated 10th and 13th June in connection with Mr. Haig's visit to Bombay.
'Rumours have gained currency in Bombay that Mr. Haig's visit arises from differences between the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the subject of the handling of the civil disobedience campaign in the Presidency and that Mr. Haig's purpose is to "ginger up" the Bombay authori-

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

"THE SWASTIK LEAGUE."

First aid classes under the auspices of the Swastik League have commenced from Friday the 13th instant and will be regularly conducted by Dr. C. Merchant on Friday between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. at Dr. Athavle's hospital.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a meeting of all the High School students will be held in the People's Jinnah Hall on Wednesday the 18th instant at 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S CONGRESS PROCESSION.

—:o:—

(Through B. P. C. C.)

BOMBAY, June 15.

A procession under the auspices of the A, B and C Ward District Congress Committees will start from Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.), which will pass through Crawford Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Bhuleshwar, Thakurdwar, Dady Seth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road and will disperse at Azad Maidan (Esplanade Maidan).

Bhatia Ladies Meeting.

A public meeting of Bhatia ladies will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. at Sukhadwala building, in Bhatia Mitra Mandal's Hall when Sriyut Vithaldas Jerajani will address on "Present National Movement."

THE COMING WORLD CRISIS.

An address will be given by Mr. Reginald T. Naish on "The Great War of 1914 in its relation to the coming world crisis" in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Naish resigned the position of a large Insurance Company in London with a view to travelling round the world and apprising the various Nations of the imminent crisis.

He has already visited several countries including Egypt, Palestine, Australia, Ceylon. He has toured through South India and will be leaving to England at the end of the week.

SAKLATWALLA ELECTION FUND.

—:o:—

The following donations have been received in this office.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	442-0-0
Mrs. Dina Nanshir Marfatia	5-0-0
Grain Merchants' Association	250-0-0
Total Rs.	697-0-0

Mr. Swaminarayan's Candidature.

—:o:—

Mr. Jethalal C. Swaminarayan of Ahmedabad is standing as a candidate for the University Senate from the Registered Graduates' constituency.

PRESS ORDINANCE IN OPERATION.

—:o:—

Marathi Pice Paper Asked To Deposit Security.

The Government of Bombay have served notices on Sunday to Mr. J. B. Desai, the keeper of the "Samrat Vaibhav" Press, and to Mr. K. A. Shetye, the publisher of the Marathi one pice daily "Danka", under Section (4) Subsection (1) of the Press Ordinance calling upon them to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each.

"DONATION TO CONGRESS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your esteemed paper of date, I find a heading "Donation to Congress", under which it is stated that a sum of Rs. 3,000 is donated to Congress under the wrong name of the Punjab Seva Dal, Bombay.

The said amount was not donated by the said Seva Dal but by the Punjabee merchants of Bombay. Please correct in your paper and oblige. For reference, I quote Congress Receipt No. 2346 of 10th June, 1930.—Yours, etc.,

A DONATOR.

ARRESTS AT BEAWAR.

—:o:—

Pandit Achaleshwar Prasad Sharma, ex-assistant editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" was arrested at Beawar on the 11th instant under section 117 I.P.C. and was sentenced to undergo one and half years' rigorous imprisonment. A volunteer named Bhairu Singh was also taken into police custody under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code.

NO QUADRANGULAR AND M. C. C. MATCHES.

HINDU GYM'S DECISION.

Mr. Tairsee's Amendment Thrown Out.

A special general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was held on Sunday evening at their pavillion, Kennedy Sea Face, in pursuance to the requisition of 108 members to consider the following proposition.

"Considering the present situation the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches be requested to cancel all the Cricket fixtures of the Quadrangular and M. C. C. Matches and to take all necessary steps in that behalf."

The meeting was not open to the press.

As Mr. L. R. Tairsee the President was to move an amendment, he vacated the chair which was taken by Mr. Shantaram Shete.

MAIN PROPOSITION.

Mr. T. H. Vakil who moved the main proposition replied to the argument advanced by some, that politics should not be mixed with sports. He said that the English people themselves had mixed politics with sports when the Germans were excluded from International and Olympian games for many years after the war.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

Mr. Tairsee then moved the following amendment:—

Whereas there is a certain amount of communal tension during the Quadrangular matches, and whereas this year, it is feared, this is likely to be aggravated, when the Quadrangular matches are played, it is the opinion of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana assembled at a general meeting held this day in response to a requisition of 108 members, this meeting requests the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches and the Managing Committee of the P. J. Gymkhana to take no part in the Quadrangular contest this year, and with this object in view this meeting hereby recommends them to take all measures to carry out if possible in co-operation and conjunction with the committee of the other local Gymkhanas this object.

The resolution was also to apply to the matches intended to be played with the M. C. C. this year.

WHY MR. TAIRSEE DIFFERS.

Speaking on the amendment, Mr. Tairsee said that as he was a trustee of the funds of the Gymkhana, he could not but take a different view of the proposition. He could not take things in a sentimental manner, and he wanted to be cautious to protect the interests of the institution.

Several other speakers also spoke expressing strong views in support of the proposition.

AMENDMENT THROWN OUT.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was thrown out, and the original proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Bombay Youths' Procession.

—:o:—

Leaflets announcing that a band of youths had decided to organise a procession "to congratulate the Gharwalis on their heroic gesture in refusing to shoot down innocent Indians", were widely distributed in the city on Sunday morning.

Two youths, announcing this procession from a victoria near the Lamington Road Police Station, were placed under arrest for causing obstruction on the public road.

While they were announcing the meeting, crowds collected near the victoria, causing obstruction, it is said, to a passing Motor bus. A Sergeant who appeared on the scene placed the youths under arrest on the above charge.

They refused to disclose their names when demanded by the police and were detained in the Lamington Road Police lock up.

The Youth League authorities are disowning all responsibility regarding the procession.

Pt. Britton To Be Court Martialed.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, June 14.

Private Britton of the Sixth Armoured Car Company, who is charged with having shot dead Lance Corporal Davis, was produced before the District Magistrate and handed over to the military authorities to stand his trial by general court martial.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

—:o:—

Rural Secretaries' (Junior.)

Arankale R. B.; Bandgar T. B.; Bankay L. B.; Belhe S. W.; Bhonsle S. B.; Deshpande R. M.; Galande M. B.; Gharpure G. V.; Jadhav C. A.; Jadhav N. L.; Jangam S. V.; Kale D. R.; Kulkarni P. G.; Kulkarni P. S.; Kulkarni V. N.; Madiwale M. S.; Kokashi T. B., Patel P. M.; Patil B. R.; Prabhune P. N.; Rattihalli R. K.; Rukade N. A.; Shinde B. M., Soman P. S.; Topkar B. S.; Vaidya R. A.; Wavade B. S.:

RURAL SECRETARIES.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

Kulkarni P. V.; Paradkar V. Y.; Joshi Y. B.

SECOND CLASS (in order of merit.)

Nimbalkar M. S.; Setalwad B. M.; Ghadge B. R.; Nirokhekar G. N.

PASS CLASS.

Chinchore V. K.; Deshpande V. K.; Dhake G. S.; Joshi E. A.; Joshi K. G.; Kamble L. B.; Kulkarni S. D.; Medhekar B. R.; Patil T. S.; Sadhu B. C.; Sate D. R.; Sathe N. R.

URBAN SECRETARIES.

SECOND CLASS.

Shinde K. J.; Kulkarni M. G.; Shelat M. H.

PASS CLASS.

Joshi B. G.; Kulkarni G. R.; Naik C. R.; Nesargi N. U.; Sadhu B. C.

URBAN SECRETARIES (Junior).

Hebbikar S. C.; Khandagale G. R. Kulkarni V. M. Naik M. D.; Shah J. J.

BANK INSPECTORS.

SECOND CLASS.

Naik P. P.; Patil R. K.; Thorlawala. R. H.; Advani, R. K.; Shelat M. H.

PASS CLASS.

Joshi B. G.; Patil C. V. Setalwad B. M.

TOTALISATOR IN BRITAIN.

—:o:—

MORE PEOPLE ATTRACTED TO RACES.

LONDON, June 15.

Since January 1, one quarter million pounds worth of betting has been handled by the totalisator which has now been installed by the Race Course Betting Control Board or is in the course of construction on 74 race courses in England.

The Board claim that the chief purpose of the totalisator, namely, to attract more people to the races, has been achieved.

During 113 racing days this year in 63 meetings the attendances were greater by an average of 29 per cent. than those of last year. —B. O. W.

MOTOR CYCLE RACE.

—:o:—

HANDLEY BREAKS WORLD RECORD.

LONDON, June 15.

W. L. Handley, riding a senior Rudge machine, broke all records for the Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Race in the Isle of Man yesterday. Handley reduced by 49 seconds the lap record established in winning last year's race and achieved a speed of 75.2 miles per hour.—B. O. W.

CRICKET SCORES.

—:o:—

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA TEST MATCH.

LONDON, June 13.

AUSTRALIA (First Innings.)

Woodfull c. Chapman b. Tate	2
Ponsford b. Tate	3
Fairfax c. Tobin b. Robins	14
Bradman b. Tate	8
Kippax (not out)	60
McCabe c. Hammond b. Robins	4
Richardson b. Tyldesley b.	37
Oldfield c. Duckworth b. Robins	4
Grimmett stumped Duckworth b. Robins	0
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wkts.)	140

—B. O. W.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

—:o:—

Many Changes Made.

LONDON, June 15.

Washington.—The Tariff Bill which the House of representatives approved on 14th afternoon and which Mr. Hoover will, probably, receive on Monday, carries 887 increases and 235 decreases in duties transfer 75 products on which duties are at present levied to free list and gives protection to forty-eight products at present on free list including long-staple cotton, hides leathers and shoes.—Reuter.

NOTHING LESS WILL SATISFY N. W. F.

Khilafat Committee's Demand.

PESHAWAR, June 14.

The President of the Khilafat Working Committee has wired to the Viceroy that the Frontier will not be content with anything less than what Government proposes to give to the rest of India in the way of reforms.—A. P.

SASTRI IN KING'S PALACE.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was received in audience by King at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

JAILED UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

—:o:—

Motion For Adjournment Defeated.

BY VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CASTING VOTE.

A motion for the adjournment of the meeting of the Bombay University Senate held on Saturday afternoon as a mark of respect to three of its members who were incarcerated for participating in the national movement, was defeated by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya moved the adjournment of the House "as a mark of regard for such of its members who had gone to jail for holding views which they considered right. When the proposition was put to vote there was a tie.

The Chairman gave his casting vote against the adjournment motion which was declared lost.

The budget estimates of the University for the financial year 1930-31 was presented at the meeting and adversely commented upon by the members, one of whom described it as a "chaotic mass of figures." The necessity of preparing a budget "intelligible to the reader" and providing money in the budget for post-graduate research work was urged upon.

The Estimates were finally adopted after three censure cuts had been passed in regard to certain items in the budget.

LATE MR. M. A. M. KHAN.

At the outset the Chairman referred in moving terms to the late Vice-Chancellor Mr. Mirda Ali Mahomed Khan whose death occurred on February 20. Before his appointment to the high office he had been a fellow of the Bombay University and since 1923 he had taken a prominent part in its proceedings. His death had created a gap which will not be possible for a long time to adequately fill. The Chairman also paid a personal tribute to the late Mr. Khan to whom he owed a debt of gratitude as his affectionate brother.

Several members of the Senate associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Chairman.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya then moved that the House should adjourn for half an hour. He had special reasons for asking for an adjournment. The Senate was a democratic body, he said, but it was found that some of its members were sent to jail for holding views which they considered right. In these circumstances he would move the adjournment as a mark of notice and respect for those who had gone to jail.

Prof. S. C. Shahani seconded the motion.

Dr. A. N Meldrum asked what was the meaning of adjourning the House for half an hour.

Dr. Vaidya retorted that he was prepared for adjourning the House even for two or three hours.

Principal Hamill inquired if they had met to do political or academical work.

The voting on the adjournment motion resulted in a tie. The Vice-Chancellor giving his vote against the motion. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the motion, and the adjournment motion was thrown out.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. G. M. Gupte moved the adoption of the Budget Estimates of the University for the year 1930-31.

Remarking that the expenditure side of the Budget showed a tendency to mount up unchecked, Principal D. R. Gadgil moved a cut reducing the grant under the head "Inter-Collegiate Sports" from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 7,000.

The mover said the budget was prepared in an extraordinary manner and that the items of income and expenditure were not clear.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said that the way in which the expenditure was running up was shocking.

"CHAOTIC MASS OF FIGURES."

Mr. R. P. Masani regarded the Budget presented to the Senate as nothing but a chaotic mass of figures. It was a strange document of the financial position of the University. No attempt had been made to group or classify certain items with a view to making them intelligible to those who read them. He urged the authorities to prepare the Budget in a more businesslike manner.

Mr. Findlay Shirras said that they wanted more and better information in the Budget. He found fault with the Budget in not allotting a single pie for the advancement of post-graduate research which he considered vital to the success of the University. He pointed out that the University of Calcutta was devoting over 13 lakhs for this kind of work.

Mr. Pahalajani observed that the time was past when such a form of Budget should be presented to the Senate. The Senate was now a democratic body and they expected a more intelligent and detailed Budget.

POST-GRADUATE WORK IGNORED.

He pointed out that the grant of Rs. 1,17,000 which Government made to the University was meant for educational work which would include post-graduate research work and not for paying travelling allowance to members, as the Budget seemed to indicate. He also suggested a reduction in the honoraria paid to University examiners.

Prof. K T. Shah said it was clear from the discussion that there was a strong feeling of discontent as regards the manner in which the Budget was prepared. It seemed to him that the authorities were anxious always to show a surplus and build up the reserve. It was no matter of shame for an educational body to show a deficit. On the other hand a deficit was likely to attract public sympathy. He called for an assurance that the criticisms offered on the Budget would be taken note of and the next Budget be presented in a proper way

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah made a suggestion that University examiners should work in a honorary capacity.

Mrs. Sharda Mehta endorsed the view that post-graduate research must be promoted by the University.

Mr. D. G Dalvi was of opinion that the Budget was in accordance with the requirements of the Act. He expressed the hope, however, that the suggestions made at the meeting would be taken into consideration

BUY SWADESHI GOODS.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya drew attention of the Senate to the desirability of purchasing Indian-made goods for the purpose of the University. The major portion of the income of the University was derived from the examination fees of the students, and it was but fair that such money should be spent in buying Indian-made goods only.

Principal Gadgil's cut motion was passed by a large majority.

MORE CUTS AGREED TO.

The following cuts proposed by the same mover were also passed:—

(iii) Reduce the grant under the head "Contribution to Library Fund" by Rs. 1,000.

(iv) Reduce the grant under the head "University Publications —University Publication Bureau" from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000.

The Budget in the amended form was then adopted.

Mr. K. R. Kanitkar wanted to move for the provision Rs. 15,000 in the Budget for compulsory physical training, but his proposal was moved out of order.

The Chairman pointed out that the right procedure was to give notice of the motion to the University Syndicate.

The meeting was then adjourned.

"STHANIK SWARAJ"

—:o:—

An Entertaining Maratha Play

A crowded house greeted the performance of the popular Marathi drama entitled "Municipality" which was staged at the Ripon Theatre by the Anand Vilas Natak Mandali on Sunday afternoon.

This is a drama written by Mr. M. N. Joshi and is a caricature of Local Self-Government portraying the worst features of Municipal administration.

"A riot of fun" is just summing up the different scenes in the drama. The election scene is humourous in the extreme. A barber who promises free shaves for a year to all those who vote for him tops the poll. Some other successful candidates while in the height of glee at their successful find themselves in police custody for making dead men vote. Among them is "Sardar Dennvallabh" who represents a type of most contemptible "jo-hukums".

The author strikes a true note when at the close of the drama in a speech put in the mouth of a Municipal clerk, he says: "That it is the electorate who are responsible for sending ignorant and irresponsible men to the Municipalities and it is only the education of the electorate whihh under our benign rulers can never be achieved, that can improve the local administration.

The drama is well acted and can be classed among those social plays which not only entertain but also enlighten.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have constituted a provincial agricultural research committee, consisting of the following:—

The Minister for Agriculture, The Director of Agriculture (Secretary) The Principal, Poona Agricultural College, The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, Dr. A. N. Meldrum, D.Sc., Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., Mr. S. A. Sardesai, M.L.C., and the Thakor of Kerwada.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

"Good Time Charley At Opera House.

Helen Costello, sister of Dolores, is featured in "Good Time Charley," a comedy-drama of an actor's life which will be screened at the Royal Opera House during the week. Warner Oland and Clyde Cook are other wellknown players who take prominent parts. One story teth semi-comic life drama of a small-town song-and-dance man, his trusty pal, and his orphaned daughter who grows up and triumphs on the stage while her father's star is waning. The pal has kept secret from Charley the fact that the theatre manager has been the cause of his wife's early death, and charley is an inmate of the Actors' Home when he learns the truth. In mad fury he gropes his way to the office of his enemy, and with failing sight, shoots his reflection in the mirror and hastens to give himself up as a murderer.

THRILLING TALKIE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The forthcoming talkie at the Excelsior Theatre is unique in as much as it is the first outdoor talkie, it talks from start to finish, and is entirely without sub-titles. Titled "In Old Arizona," it contains many fascinating situations, a deal of pure Western drama and much rollicking humour. Here we have Warner Baxter playing the role of a notorious bandit whose head is priced at five thousand dollars. Edmund Lowe as the sheriff who is allotted the task of trailing the bandit, and Dorothy Burgess as the girl who loves first one, then to other, and eventually stops a bullet which fired in error and yet somehow serves her right.

"A PICTURE WITH A PUNCH" AT THE EMPIRE.

New York City and a mountain town in South America where a great bridge is being erected, serve as the backgrounds for "Tin Gods" this week's feature film at the Empire Theatre. Heading a strong cast are Thomas Meighan, Aileen Pringle, Renee Doree and William Powell, a quartette of the most experienced, most popular screen stars of the day, and the film is emphatically a picture with a punch. Imagine the story of a man who marries a beautiful woman—she loves him but has also passion for politics. Time passes and soon she has forgotten her first love for the second. A child comes but she continues to spend her time away from home. When the child dies, the husband packs his bags and goes off to South America. At a small town which has sprung up because of the building of a bridge, he finds solace in rum, loses his position as engineer and sinks deeper and deeper, till finally sickness comes and he is nursed back to health by a pretty girl. And then, like a wind from the north, the wife reappears. Misunderstanding his eagerness at seeing her, the second girl, whom he really loves, hastens away to kill herself. He follows, but is too late.

BOMBAY SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

Strong Committee Formed.

The boycott work is in full force in Bombay and any such movement to be permanent must have some organization whereby the articles of foreign manufactures that are boycotted can be replaced by manufactures of this country. With this view and with a view to help the consumers demand in their daily requirements it is proposed that under the auspices of this Committee a Bazar may be opened at Morarji Gocouldas Market forthwith.

In this Bazar stalls will be let out to those persons who have any goods of Indian manufacture alone to sell. The rent for the stalls would be only moderate and the proprietors of the Market have kindly consented that if our scheme developes they would be glad to let us the whole back portion of the Narotam Morarji Market which has two openings, one in Calwadi leading to Kalbadevi Road and the other one in Cavel Street.

PRICES TO BE CONTROLLED.

Prices of articles exhibited and be controlled by the Bazar will be controlled by the Bazar Committee in consultations with the respective traders.

It is requested that merchants as well as manufacturers will forthwith take advantage of this Bazar and to enable this Committee to start this work immediately. They will supply the following information to this Committee:—

(1) Name of the firm and address, and (2) General list of articles for sale at this Bazar.

As soon as the above information is available further intimation will be given through the press when the Bazar will be started.

The following committee is now formed to carry out the Bazar scheme:

(1) Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla President; (2) Mr. Walchand Hirchand Vice President; (3) Mrs. Ujavati Munshi; (4) Mr. Shanti Kumar Narotam Morarji; (5) Mr. Velji Lakshmee Nappo; (6) Mr. Osman Sobani; (7) Mr. Virchand Pamcha and (8) Mr. M. L. Deshmukh.

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ARABIAN SEA MONSOON STRENGTHENS.

—:o:—

Widespread Rain In Punjab And U. P.

POONA, June 14.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened in Konkan but continues weak in Malabar. The Bay monsoon has been weak except for South Bengal. Weather continues disturbed over Northwest India and widespread rain has fallen in East and North Punjab and United Provinces with scattered thundershowers in Rajputana, Gujarat and the central parts of the country. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, East and North Punjab and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, West Central India, Southwest Punjab, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, West Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Extensions in Konkan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Rajputana, central parts of the country, Bihar and Orissa and in Burma.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

	Since 1st June 1930 to date.	Departure from normal.
Cuttack	2.4 pl.	0.3
Ranchi	1.2	—1.3
Patna	0.8	—0.7
Benares	0	—0.2
Allahabad	0.2	—0.3
Cawnpore	0.2	—0.5
Lucknow	0.2	—0.4
Jhansi	0.5 pl.	0.1
Agra	1.3 pl.	1.1
Mainpuri		
Dehra Dun	0	—1.3
Delhi	0.3	—0.1
Ambala	0.3	—0.1
Lahore	0.3 pl.	0.1
Rwalpindi	0	—0.3
Srinagar	0.3 pl.	0.4
Peshawar	0.1	—0.1
Quetta	0	—0
Hyderabad	0	—0.1
Karachi	0	—0.1
Jaipur	0.3	—0.1
Ajmer	0.3	—0.1
Deesa	0.6 pl.	0.4
Rajkot	1.6 pl.	1.1
Ahmedabad	0.7 pl.	0.2
Bhopal	0.8	
Akola	0.6	—1.1
Jubbulpore	1.6 pl.	1.0
Nagpur	0.6	—2.1
BOMBAY	1.9	— 3.9
Ahmednagar	0.9	—1.9
Poona	0.3	—1.7
Sholapur	0.1	—2.4
Bijapur	0.7	—1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	2.1 pl.	0.1
Bangalore	0.6	—1.2
Mysore	0	—1.6
Calicut	5.6	—9.5
Madras	0.4	—0.5
Mayavyo	8.0	3.1
Darjiling	3.3	—2.0
Silna	0.1	—1.4
Vachmarhi	0.8	—0.7
Colombo	7.5 pl.	2.9

SIMON REPORT NOT ALLOWED IN JAIL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. Hemantakumar Das, when he went to interview Mr. Durgamohan Sen at the new Dum Dum Jail on Wednesday last, took with him the first volume of the Simon Commission Report for the latter, but was told by the Jail authorities that it could not be allowed without the permission of the Government.—Free Press.

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G. D. A.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1930.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.

—:o:—

We confess we cannot appreciate why Doctor Besant expressed her willingness to attend the Round Table Conference on the mere understanding that "it would be permitted to raise the question of granting full and immediate Dominion Status." If, as she is reported to have said in an interview, she "considered it a waste of time to go to a conference which would consider Dominion Status by stages", she should have asked for an undertaking that the Conference would 'not' "consider Dominion Status by stages." If again, as she says: "Although Parliament technically has the right to determine India's future, I object to Parliament dictating to India, because India is an equal partner in the British Commonwealth", we are surprised that she should have merely asked permission to raise the question of equality with other partners of the British Commonwealth instead of demanding that it should be guaranteed. Doctor Besant, holding the views she does, should have required, as a condition precedent to her participation, the undertaking that the Conference would 'draw up' a constitution giving India what Mahatma Gandhi calls the " substance of Independence". India wants nothing less and, as Mr. Sastri says in the "Labour Magazine", "half measures have no chance of acceptance in India to-day." Doctor Besant knows it. She herself feels it. She, therefore, ought to have made it clear to those who extended the invitation to her. It was necessary in view of utterances of British politicians and writings in the British Press. Indians are familiar with the ill-concealed determination to keep India under the subjection of Mr. Baldwin, Lords Salisbury, Zetland, Reading, Russell, Beaverbrook and Rothermere. Writing in mail week, the "Daily Mail" demands that the army be allowed to put down "ruffianism and sedition with a strong hand." For, "what we are attempting in India with this nonsense about 'Dominion Status' is to achieve the impossible."

There could be only one answer to all this: a clear declaration that India would be satisfied with nothing less than the "substance of Independence." And if it was necessary till yesterday, it has become all the more imperative now in view of the Simon Report and its reception in England. That report has been rightly spurned by almost every Indian because it visualises Dominion Status for India in some invisible future. But it has been welcomed, for precisely this reason by the British Press and politicians. Every appreciation betrays, between the lines, the Britisher's happy relief that Sir John Simon has refused to yield to India's right to freedom. True, the happiness in many cases is accompanied by a lip sympathy: an afterthought, which, if it does anything, serves to throw into greater relief the desire to perpetuate India's subjection. It is also significant, as pointed out by Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., that the Labour Government has made its two representatives on the Simon Commission Ministers of the Crown. It is quite clear, therefore, that the Simon Report—we must always remember—will be put forward by the British Government as the basis of discussion to whittle down India's demand and obscure what ought to be the real purpose of the Conference, viz., devising a constitution giving to India the "substance of Independence". That seems to be the intention of the Indian Government also. For, if the reading of the political correspondent of the Associated Press, whose message we publish elsewhere to-day, is correct, the Government contemplate packing the Conference to attain their objective. It is said that no party will be committed to anything in advance. If that is so, then why this persistent reiteration of the vague phrase "natural goal"? Why studiously evade Dr. Sapru's question "Do you mean business"? The Government are seeking to ignore the Congress. It is a subtle move.

With Congressmen excluded from the Conference there will be only a few—if any—among the fifty or so delegates to represent India's demand for "substance of Independence". Their voices will naturally be drowned and a sort of "Indianised" Simon Constitution will be produced and announced with trumpets as embodying "the largest measure of general agreement." It is the duty of Liberals and all those non-Congressmen who are not rank communalists or ultra-loyalists to declare that they shall not be made pawns in the Government's game of checkmating the nation. Almost every Indian of note, who is not an utter reactionary, has publicly acknowledged the fact that it is Mahatma Gandhi who represents the country-wide yearning from freedom, "the insurgence of national aspiration." And almost every Indian of note has endorsed the conditions defined by Gandhiji to Mr. Slocombe as conditions precedent to a Round Table Conference. It behoves the Liberals and other Nationalists to refuse to join the Conference unless the "substance of Independence" is conceded and unless Mahatma Gandhi takes part in it. They must have nothing to do with what Sjt. Phiroze Sethna rightly calls a farce. And they must say so now. According to the Associated Press correspondent Government seem to be attracted by the idea of excluding Congressmen on grounds regarding political amnesty which are both unreal and petty. They must be made to realise that if they mean business they must transact it with Gandhiji and declare their intention in that behalf. Otherwise, in the words of Mr. Brailsford, "Only a few tame and elderly magnates will dare to attend the Conference, India will not be there."

"SINISTER DEVELOPMENT."

—:o:—

How effective is the Indian boycott of foreign cloth is indicated in a lament by the correspondent of the "Sunday Despatch", London. He talks of "a sinister development in the Indian situation calculated to damage British trade and prestige simultaneously—the cancellation of shipments from England." The situation is regarded by him as so serious that "it threatens to dislocate completely the trade in cotton piecegoods between Lancashire and India." He admits further that the British Government is "impotent" in this matter and is unable to take effective steps. The "steps" that the agents of the British Government in India are taking, we can assure the British Imperialist Press and the British public, are such that the Indian boycott will not only be more rigorous but will cover a much wider field. Fed by distorted, frequently false accounts of the present situation in India, by the special correspondents of the Tory Press in this country, the British public does not realise how thoroughly saturated the mass mind in India is with the idea of the boycott. The foreign cloth merchants themselves realise the value of the boycott, their only concern being to get rid of the stocks in hand. They, therefore, welcome the work of the Desha Sevikas. The nation is resolved to clad itself in Swadeshi cloth and to boycott British goods. Even if the lawless law is promulgated that it is illegal for Indians to wear Swadeshi cloth, it will not only prove futile, but will, on the contrary, intensify the boycott movement. The "Evening News of India" declared on Saturday that picketing and boycott were "doomed," now that the Government of Bombay had decided "ruthlessly" to enforce the Viceregal ordinance against picketing. What the result of this policy will be remains to be seen.

Sir Frederick Sykes came to Bombay on Friday and had interviews with a few —only too few—citizens as well as the Commanding Officer, Bombay District, and the Commissioner of Police. Simultaneously more troops have been brought to Bombay. Tagore said in his address to the Society of Friends that the bureaucratic machine is incapable of understanding the living India. Sir Frederick Sykes, in the early days of his regime, gave brilliant promise that he was capable of rising above the machine and of performing his duties as Governor through intimate day-to-day touch with the accredited representatives of the people. When he came to Bombay on Friday Sir Frederick Sykes should have gone into the city and seen for himself how the peaceful picketing was being carried on. If he had spoken to the merchants and even to the Desh Sevikas and the other picketers, he would have learnt something of the depth of feeling that has been roused in favour of Swadeshi and Prohibition. He should have called together for consultation at least a dozen representatives of all mercantile and trade associations and if His Excellency had done so, we have no doubt he would have realised why the people feel, as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce says in its telegram to the Government of India, that "the object of the Ordinance appears to be dictated by the Government's desire to help Britain and force goods into India against the wishes of the people by making picketing of foreign goods punishable." If Sir Frederick had done all this, it would have been quite in keeping with the promise of the early days of his regime. But now he seems to have surrendered himself to the machine whose only object, it appears, is to crush the national movement. Inspite, however, of the sabre-rattling of the "Times of India," we hope against hope that Sir Frederick will extricate himself so far from the machine as to see the tragic futility of its present purpose and exert the considerable influence that he undoubtedly exercises on the powers-that-be to impress upon them the necessity of retracing the false steps and inaugurating a genuine policy of conciliation, if they desire to avoid permanent injury to British trade relations with India. He is one of the very few men, occupying high official positions in India, who can give the right guidance to the Viceroy and Labour Government and effectively counteract the sinister influence of the Halleys and the Haigs who now have everything in their own way. Why does he not assert himself?

WHY NOT AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY ?

—:o:—

Mr. Hossein Tyabji's reply to the statement issued by the Director of Information regarding the excesses alleged to have been perpetrated against the Satyagrahis coupled with the statements of medical men on the spot, makes it imperative for the Government of Bombay to institute immediately, as we urged in these columns on Friday, a public inquiry into the Dharasana affair. This inquiry, it is needless to emphasize, must be conducted by a committee in which the public will have confidence. It is futile for Government merely to issue Press Notes through their Director of Information, which do not carry much conviction to the public. In the interest of the officials concerned themselves as much as the public there ought to be an impartial investigation into the allegations and counter-allegations.

STULTIFYING ITSELF.

—:o:—

The members of the Senate of the University of Bombay who refused to agree with the proposal of Dr. S. K. Vaidya at its meeting on Saturday, to adjourn for half-an-hour "as a mark of regard and respect to those members, who had been sent to jail for holding opinions which they considered right and which involved no moral turpitude" stultified themselves in the eyes of all alumni of the University. The language of Dr. Vaidya's resolution was such as should have evoked sympathetic response even from those members who may not see eye to eye with their jailed colleagues. We are glad to notice, however, that it was only the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor which secured the defeat of the resolution. It is significant of the times that even in the Senate, constituted as it is at present, with an easy entry for reactionary forces, opinion on the issue involved in Dr. Vaidya's request for adjournment should be evenly balanced.

OUR SCHOOL EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

WANTED A RADICAL CHANGE.

(BY MRS. YAMUNABAI HIRLEKAR, M.A.)

I.

The Bombay University Matriculation results have been out! The anxious souls, twelve thousand and over, have at last learnt their fate. A few who have passed the ordeal have breathed a sigh of relief. The rest have nothing but deep disappointment for the whole of the ensuing year and perhaps for life in some cases. Probably not all of them deserved this severe blow, poor victims of our system of examination. This year, the result is announced to be 37 per cent. That is, out of every 100, 63 were unable to satisfy the so-called test of knowledge. It is positively inconceivable that 63 per cent. were unfit to get through. It is this injustice perpetrated against promising youths who have no appeal against this final decision about their ability, that has prompted me to write this article. It is, however, the outcome of long-accumulated thought which, I venture to hope, might deserve the consideration of the educational authorities.

A written examination is almost the only way in which we test the knowledge of our students and hence examinations have attained enormous importance in our education system. Sometimes the whole life career of an individual is determined, made or marred by an examination to which he is subjected in a comparatively early period of his life. Thus there is hardly any choice left for him to determine his own career according to his own taste. If he does not happen to fit in the common uniform groove approved by examinations, all his ambition and activities are damped and he cannot have the opportunities as are given to others who pass the test. Some are even so sensitive as to commit suicide on account of their failure to pass an examination. Some are too poor to afford to fail! And they find they missed their last chance. Imagine what a gross abuse of responsibility it would be if these students had deserved to pass, but did not do so because of our faulty system of education and examination.

OBJECT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Now in connection with examination, the first question that confronts us is the object of examination. Do we aim at testing the general inborn intellectual capacity or the actual acquired attainments of the students or both? It is no doubt true that the distinction is too fine and yet it leads to important results. The general inborn intellectual capacity certainly plays a large part in acquiring attainments and, conversely, a high degree of acquired attainment shows a background of good inborn intellectual capacity. So in practice the one does indicate the degree of the other as a rough measure. But in examinations where so much is made to depend upon them a rough measure of either will give rise to much injustice. The important difference between a measure of general intelligence and a measure of acquired attainment is that the former is prognostic of the future whereas the latter is diagnostic of the past. The former determines the intrinsic calibre, the quality of the intellectual ability while the latter determines the acquired knowledge, the quantity of scholastic attainment. The existing type of examination is predominantly a test of acquired attainment and as such often fails to discover geniuses. This accounts also for the discrepancy sometimes disclosed between success in examination and success in life's work.

DEFECTIVE METHOD.

Deplorable instances are to be found of persons with brilliant academic career, not knowing how to utilise their knowledge in practical life. This takes us back to the existing system of examination and to find out wherein lies the flaw. As has already been pointed out, the examination of the present day is a test of acquired attainment. This causes most of the mischief. These tests must be supplemented by tests of intelligence so that the two together would serve to verify the estimate of one test by the other and in cases of marked discrepancy between the results of the two, further inquiry into the cause of the discrepancy could be made by individual tests. Secondly, our examinations test the knowledge of the student in a particular branch of study, but give us no clue as to the calibre of the individual in any other respect. And now especially when the doctrine of formal training has been experimentally discredited, this is a serious handicap.

ELEMENT OF ERROR.

Thirdly, tests of acquired attainment are more liable to accidental errors than those of general intelligence. For example students

(Continued on page 11.)

THE PARSI POSITION.

(BY G. K. N.)

III*

But what is considered to be and my friends have supported me by correspondence, the most cogent reason why the Parsis should lend reasoned, measured deliberate and sustained collaboration to the crusade is the attitude of righteous indignation of a section of Englishmen themselves. For what is the position in England? So long as Englishmen stood solid as one individual prepared to dominate over a prostrate and divided India, there was no reasonable expectation about the change of the form of Government. But now let us gratefully remember that Englishmen were the initiators of the Indian movement. Did not Dadabhai Naoroji derive his inspiration from the great Liberals who were his contemporaries? Could he have led his tireless assaults on autocracy and annoyed Lord Salisbury into calling him a "black man" if he had not the reassuring backing of a British constituency in Parliament? True he did not stand for severance from Britain. On this point he was antagonised by Shyamji Krishna Varma. The eccentric soul from Kathiawar, from where hails Gandhiji, was in a manner the first Indian to conceive of what was then regarded as midsummer madness of "Purna Swaraj."

MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE.

And the Parsis might recall with pride or penitence according as their culture or caprice dictates, that the one champion of Shyamji Krishna Varma in Parsi was the Parsi lady known as Madame Cama whose hostility to the British was too uncompromising to be adequately unfolded even in freedom loving soil of Britain. When Englishmen, I aver emphatically, have been helping Indian thinkers and are prepared to offer up material advantages to secure greater political liberty for India, does it not behove the Parsis to side, I do not say, with the exponents of the bomb school, but with those lofty genuises from the West from whom, we shall have to admit, we have learnt the rudiments of equality and fraternity? The conscience of Parsis is quite clear. If the Parsis err they will be erring in exceedingly good company. Is it not, I ask, noble to run the risk of making a "Himalayan mistake" in espousing the cause that has been adjudged worthy by the embodiment of British womanly virtue like Mrs. Dickinson, who, the other day in our city, enlisted herself in the ranks of those Britishers on whom I wish my community to rely and who have reprobated, from whatever standpoint, the present machinery of the Government of India.

Accordingly, at each of the three crucial epochs in their history at the close of their national suzerainty in Persia, in the beginning of their re-birth in India and to-day, the Parsis have been ruined or resuscitated, held back or promoted, mostly by their inherent vices or innate virtues. And so far as the veil of the future can be penetrated, it is their own heritage of impulses and intuitions which will bear them aloft in this great country without their being substantially affected by apparently overmastering circumstances.

LAST WORD.

As the last word, I must be allowed to deprecate the spirit which actuates some of the less educated among the non-Parsis. A Baptista, a Jadhav, a Munshi or a Khan may fulminate with boring monotony against the nationalists in the wide-open columns of English-owned papers. Their noisome vapourings are allowed to pass almost unnoticed. But as soon as a Parsi expresses his sympathy and appears honestly inlcined to see eye with the Government, "there you are" triumphantly points out the non-Parsi "Did not I say that the Parsis will not stand by us"? This is unfortunate. Number for number the Parsis who have even under pen-names supported Mrs. Beasant's doubtful dictum of a community's obligation to be prepared for bullets when it throws brick-bats are insignificant as compared with the legions of other Indians.

(Concluded.)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th and 13th instant.

NOTES OF THE DA

Quite Within Their Own Right

It is amusing to notice Sign Armaldo, the brother of the Dicta of Italy, declaiming in the "Pop d'Italia" against the attitude of t Australians against indiscrimin importation of Italian labour their own country. He complai that the Australian authorities a preventing Italian workers fro settling in Innisfail but the Scull administration are absolutely wit in their own rights in regulati the immigration of labourers fro Europe. Naturally they show preference for Britishers. T latter can easily assimilate ther selves to the new conditions. they join people who are, after a their own kith and kin. Queensland the British Preferenc League is fighting actively for higher percentage in the employ ment of British Labour and re sentment is felt that in the A district, 43 cane farms should hav passed into the hands of the Ita lian labourers. If Signor Musso lini has the unwisdom to complai officially about the Australia attitude, he will be simply ignore

Ignorant And Insulting.

As a sample of ignorant an prejudiced criticism of the prese political situation in India and i an illustration of the avidity whi influential British journals displa to insult educated Indians, it useful to refer to the remarks the "Lancashire Post" in mail wee In a long rigmarole on "Our att tude to India" this journal in forms its readers that "Mr. Gan dhi, chiefly, is responsible for shat tering the solidarity of Indian opi nion on the political question" Where does the journal find this solidarity? Among the Indian Mo derates and the section of Muslim opinion concerned to pursue t communalist objects. The "Liver pool Post," after attributing al mischief to Mahatmaji, accuses "the more enlightened of India's leaders" of failing to do their duty and warns members of Parliament "to be careful in the language they use in regard to Indian af fairs." Great is its wrath against Mr. Maxton and Mr. Fenner Brock way. Thus the only policy the pa per desires Britain to pursue re garding India is a policy of united conspiracy to thwart the Indian de mand for genuine Home Rule.

A Worthy Example.

We congratulate the Dewan of Mysore on the manner in which he dealt, in his speech in the Representative Assmbly, with the political situation in British India. He eulogises the Viceroy as much as any admirer of Lord Irwin does or would do. But at the same time he does not regard the national movement as diabolical and inspired by selfish and perverse "rascals". He has enough appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi and the movement to say: "On one side was a great patriotic soul giving passionate expression to the national consciousness now sweeping over the country." We earnestly hope enlightened Princes and their Ministers would approach the problem of India in Mirza Ismail's spirit.

A Discovery.

We are afraid we must decline to accept the praise that the "Evening News" has sought to bestow on us in the matter of the Round Table Conference. Even at the risk of disappointing our contemporary we ought to assure it that the Conference, under the present conditions, is just one degree more significant to us, than for instance, the Derby or the Heavyweight Championship of the World. As to the personnel published in "The Chronicle," its credit, as pointed out by our Simla correspondent, goes entirely to Sir Sankaran Nair. So far as we are concerned, our list for British India will begin and end with Mahatma Gandhi assisted by a few advisers representing special interests. But apparently it is yet too late to say that "wisdom is at last dawning" in the glass house opposite Bori Bunder.

A Thought for the Day.

"At present a section of the British Press is clamouring for the strong hand in India so that valuable markets shall not be lost to British industries."

RICHARD LAW.

Getting It Ready.

Antique Dealer: "This is the only Rembrandt for sale in the country."

Customer: "You told me you had two yourself."

Antique Dealer: "Yes, but the other one isn't ready yet."

"Promise Of Dominion Status Should Be Cancelled"

NO YIELDING TO "FOOLISH NATIVE BABBLERS"

"Insignificant Group Of Semi-Educated Babus" Hankering For Jobs.

LORD ROTHERMERE ON INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

"India is the linch-pin of the British Empire. If we lose India, the Empire must collapse, first economically then Politically".

"British trade may be on the Verge of ruin now, but it would soon be at the bottom of the precipice if we handed over India to Gandhi's rule. We have £ 1,000,000,000 invested there".

The grim news that is continually reaching us from India, of British soldiers murdered, police clubbed to death or burned alive women and children huddled into forts or fleeing by train, the great frontier fortress of Peshawar for days together in the hands of Indian revolutionaries trying hard to lure the wild tribes across the Afghan border into an invasion of the frontier provinces, the law openly defied, the Union Jack trampled under foot, the Viceroy's train bombed, stores of smuggled weapons found and more arriving, and, inconspicuous but very serious, warlike Sikhs, of whom many regiments of the Indian Army are composed, resolving to support Gandhi's revolutionary movement—these are not dramatic, unreal incidents in some picturesque cinema film, but deadly threats to the lives and well-being of British subjects, not only in India itself, but here in Great Britain also. We inherited an Empire so intact that we took its continuance for granted. But if we prove unworthy in the administration of what our fathers won and held, our inheritance will fall in ruins about us.

EMPIRE LINCH-PIN.

For India is the linch-pin of the British Empire. If we lose India the Empire, must collapse—first economically, then politically. When Charles H.'s marriage brought this country the island of Bombay as his wife's dowry, the foundation was laid of the British Dominions over-seas. Without India we should never have gone on to annex and administer Singapore and the Malay States. Without these we could never have held Australia and New Zealand, nor should we ever built up what was for so long the immensely valuable British market in China, based upon the Crown Colony of Hong-kong.

Why, then, are we deliberately sawing asunder the central geographic link in the world-wide chain of the British Common wealth of Nations?

The promise of Dominion status should not be confirmed but cancelled. It takes two to keep a bargain. We are released from ours by the open proclamation of the intention of the Indian Nationalists to secede at the first opportunty. Dominion status would give them that opportunity. It means much more than did the "self-government" vaguely held out in 1919 as an ultimate condition for them by the late Mr. E. S. Montague, the young Jewish banker who so disastrously obtained responsibility for our Indian affairs during the war.

DOMINION STATUS.

Since the Imperial Conference of 1926 "Dominion status" confers not only the rights to maintain an army and have diplomatic relations with foreign countries. It is now admitted to imply full freedom to leave the Empire without let or hindrance, and that is exactly what the Indian Nationalist agitation is meant to bring about.

The admission of natives to a predominant share of local government has degraded the former high standard of administration. Political graft, the bamboozling of ignorant voters departmental confusion, and oppression of the poor have followed on this first instalment of the transfer of governmental authority to a small minority of sharpwitted and self-seeking Hindus.

DOCTRINAIRES AND DUPES.

As a political theory "Indianisation" may make a genuine appeal to dupes and doctrinaires in this country, but what about the Indin masses to whose affairs it is applied? They are entirely without understanding or need of political philosophy.

Do we hear of the French or the Dutch "Indianising" their great Indian empires? And will anyone deny that in the ten years that have passed since we first began to give way to the noisy agitation of an insignificant Hindu minority we have had more trouble in India than the French or Dutch Asiatic territories have witnessed in a century?

THE I. C. S.

We owe it both to ourselves and to the peoples of India to get back to the well-tried system which existed before the war. The Indian Civil Service, with its allied departments of Public Works, Public Health, Forestry and Education, was the envy and example of the world in Imperial administration. A couple of thousand British officials, the cream of our country in intellect and character, gave impartial and efficient rule to an area containing almost exactly as many people as Europe, but divided by such impassable barriers of caste, religion, language, and difference of mentality as Europe in its most primitive ages never knew.

Yet, though it has always been and still remains an utter impossibility to unite Europe, a small handful of Hindus has convinced many simple-minded people here in Britain that they are capable of exercising authority over the vast confusion of human beings that we call India.

"NATIVE BABBLERS."

We have ruled justly, mercifully, and with magnificent ability. If everything else that the British race has accomplished were forgotten, Britain's administration of India would still be the most splendid memorial any nation has left to posterity. "Is all this to be thrown away at the bidding of a few foolish native babblers and their contemptible confederates in this country?"

Gandhi, their leader is not even a native of British India. He has never been a citizen of the Empire whose allegiance he is stirring up the people of India to repudiate. He was born in a native State of Gujerat, of a family belonging to the money -lending caste.

Outside a numerically insignificant group of some 400,000 semi-educated Babus, who hanker for the spoils of minor office in a native Administration, none of the peoples of India wish to see an end of British rule, though the craven passivity of the present Indian Government in the face of flagrant provocation has convinced masses of the country's ignorant millions that the British are, in fact, about to be driven out.

TRADE RUIN THREATENED.

British trade may be on the verge of ruin now, but it would soon be at the bottom of the precipice if we handed over India to Gandhi's rule. We have a thousand millions of capital invested there. Large British merchant houses, shipping companies, and banks have existed in India for close on two hundred years.

Our Indian Empire is still very much the greatest over-seas consumer of British goods. Many authorities estimate that the proportion of the total trading, banking and shipping business of Britain directly dependent upon our connection with India is 20 per cent.

Only since Nationalist influence was admitted to the Indian Administration have obstacles begun to be put in the way of our trade with the people of India. Before the war 60 per cent. of India's imports came from Britain. Last year the proportion was only 43 per cent Lancashires's cotton exports to India have fallen by one-half.

The Indian Legislative Council has made it the law of the land that no Indian Government concessions shall be given to any firm whose capital is not in the native currency. The duty on our main export to that country—cotton piece-goods—has been raised from 11 to 15 per cent. The Nationalist Party is pressing for the reservation of coastal traffic to vessels under Indian ownership and control, and for the full Indianisation of all public services.

IF WE LEFT.

It was British money and men that built up the steel industry in India, yet no bounties may be given under the Steel Protection Bill (though British money contributes to such subsidies) unless three-quarters of its directors are natives of India.

British commercial interests in India are being deliberately strangled. Do electors here at home yet realise that without our Indian trade it would be utterly impossible for the dole and pension services of this country to be maintained?

"Vanar Sena" Meets At Congress House.

—:o:—

More than 500 boys, mostly under ten years of age, belonging to Municipal Primary Schools went to the Congress House. They formed a battalion known as "Vanar Sena" (Monkey Army), organised by the Bombay Presidency Youth League, under the Vanar Raja (Chief) Mr. Batuk Desai. The boys held a parade and shouted the usual national slogans.

A Marwari merchant who witnessed the scene gave sweets to them.

Next Sunday the "Vanars" will have a busy programme.—Free Press.

PATHAN VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Will He Be Deported Out Of Bombay ?

One Pathan volunteer named Kabuli was arrested on Sunday morning by the C.I.D. Inspector Dost Mahomed Khan and marched to Mazgaon lock-up.

It is surmised he would be dealt with under the Deportation Regulation like Mr. Abdul Gaffor Thekedar.—Free Press.

TODDY BIDDERS' PATRIOTIC MOVE.

—:o:—

Not To Attend Auction Sale.

To-day and the day after there will be auction of toddy licenses at Bandra. The Ville Parle Camp has decided to send out men and women volunteers to picket the sale.

Two meetings were held at Bandra and Andheri on Saturday when toddy licence holders decided unanimously not to bid at the coming auction.

Lawrence, the man who assaulted Shrimati Kamalaben Kalyanji while she was picketing liquor shop at Ville Parle, was brought to the Satyagraha Camp by his friends and the Padre at prayer time, when he apologised for his misbehaviour.

More Worli Chawls To Be Turned Into Jails.

It is understood the Government of Bombay has taken over some Development chawls at Worli to use as jail in case of necessity.—Free Press.

PROF. INDRA'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

—:o:—

Sentence Reduced.

LAHORE, June 14.

Orders were passed on the appeal preferred against the sentence of nine months' imprisonment passed on Prof. Indra in connection with two speeches he delivered at Delhi. The sentence has been reduced to the term already undergone.—Free Press.

PARSI WOMEN DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Swadeshi Spirit In Community.

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Swadeshi Goods Propaganda Committee a largely attended public meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held last night at the Parsi Fire Temple. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Peshtanshan, vakil, and it was addressed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha who was invited specially for the occasion.

The Parsi ladies who attended the meeting in large numbers were all dressed in Swadeshi cloths.

Mr. Bharucha addressing the meeting congratulated the Parsis on their attempts to popularise Swadeshi goods amongst the members of the community. He exhorted them not to imitate the Western people blindly. He asked them to use Swadeshi goods and thereby effect their economic salvation.

Several other speakers also addressed the meeting laying special stress on the use of Swadeshi goods.

Before the meeting dispersed, those present paid a visit to the exhibition of Swadeshi goods that had been nicely arranged in the compound.—Free Press.

BERAR CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande Charged With Sedition.

(Censored.)

AMRAOTI, June 15.

Mr. Hariharrao Deshapande, a prominent Congress worker of Berar and Secretary of the "War Council", was arrested this morning under Sections 124-A and 108, I. P. C. He was taken in a procession upto the Police Thana. Hartal is being observed in the town.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was begun here by 100 volunteers. Gujarati and Marwadi cloth merchants have resolved not to order or sell foreign cloth for one year. —Free Press.

Punjab's "Grouse" About Step-Motherly Treatment.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 13.

At a meeting of the Punjab Labour Board, Lahore, resolutions were passed protesting against the step-motherly treatment meted out to the Punjab by the Government of India in not sending even one delegate to the International Labour Conference, and against the repressive policy of the Government.

About 20 labour organisations of the Province participated in the meeting.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS & ECONOMICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

The occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Servants of India Society was availed of to announce the establishment in Poona of the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics, attached to the Servants of India Society. Dr. Gadgil, formerly the Principal of the Surat Arts College, is appointed Director of the School. It is to be conducted out of the interest on one lakh of rupees donated to the Servants of India Society by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara. The School starts work from the 21st, when Dr. Gadgil begins his lectures on Economics. The School will be a unique addition to the intellectual outfit of Poona. R. B. Kale has certainly obliged Poona and the rest of Maharashtra by his generous donation. The Jubilee of the Servants' of India Society must be said to be well and fittingly signalized by this event. Lectures for Post-Graduate students in Economics begin as soon as the Colleges open.

MR. HAIG IN POONA.

During the Hon. Mr. Haig's visit to Poona, he is reported to have discussed the present political situation with the Government of Bombay, i.e., the Governor, the Executive Councillors and the Ministers. The policy of repression must, of course, have been discussed. And it is feared that the policy will further be made rigorous hereafter. The question of who is to bear the expenses of the Bombay Government, incurred for the suppression of the Salt Satyagraha movement, was hotly discussed. The proceeds of the Salt Duty go to the Government of India and hence it was contended by the Government of Bombay that the money must be paid up by the Central Government. The Home Member of the Government of India is said to have met other officers and a few private gentlemen also.

THE "SANGRAMA" CASE.

The case against the "Sangrama", the nationalist non-Brahman paper which has ceased publication, commenced before Mr. Hasabnis yesterday. It is in connection with an article said to be defamatory of Mahomet and, therefore, wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Moslems. The heading has been postponed to the 28th instant. Mr. Khan is conducting the prosecution and Mr. Karmaskar is defending the accused.

SHOLAPUR SATYAGRAHA.

The batch of hundred volunteers which left on Wednesday for Sholapur was it is alleged, roughly handled by the soldiers near about Sholapur. Most of them were let off in the way-side villages and a few were arrested. The villagers surrounding Sholapur have been so far terrorised that the villagers did not allow the Satyagrahis to halt in their villages, much less to drink water or take food.

The constitution of the Sholapur Inquiry Committee is newly made up. In addition to Mr. B. J. Desai and A. N. Surve, Mr. J. S. Deo of Dhulia has accepted membership and Mr. Juvadekar is said to have agreed to work as the Secretary. When now the nominee of the Deccan Sabha will be fixed and when one Moslem Member is fixed up, the Committee will be put into proper gear.

ARRESTS.

Mr. Rayarikar was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for inciting people to break the Forest Laws. Mr. Vasudeorao Kulkarni, a worker, was also arrested this afternoon and taken to Baramati for taking his trial. Particular attention is being paid to the incipient Forest Satyagraha movement, by the Government.

The work of taking signatures from merchants to pledges about foreign cloth boycott is going on. So far 30 merchants have given their signatures not to purchase or sell foreign cloth till the Divali. They have agreed to pay any penalty also, if violation of the pledge is proved against them.

"SUBVERSION OF GOVERNMENT."

—:o:—

Officials Not To Help It.

PICKETING ORDINANCE FOR MADRAS?

MADRAS, June 14.

"The Hindu" has published the Order issued by the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, drawing the attention of all Provincial Governments to Rule 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules precluding them from taking part in or subscribing in aid of political movements and warning them that disciplinary action will be taken against anyone contravening the Rule by attending meetings in furtherance of civil disobedience movement, which aims at the subversion of Government.

PICKETING ORDINANCE.

The Government of Madras is considering the question of the application of the Picketing Ordinance in Madras Presidency in view of reports being received of such activities from Guntur and other places.

Three Volunteers were sentenced at Mannargudi for being members of unlawful assembly, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Salt Law was again broken at Tanjore before a huge gathering by a batch of Satyagrahi Volunteers.

A batch of 12 volunteers who arrived at Vedaraniam from Madura were held up and taken to the Police Station where they are detained.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Conjeeveram prohibiting delivering of speeches in the Taluk of Conjeeveram.—Free Press.

FROM COLLEGE CLASSES TO VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

—:o:—

Merchant Donates Rs. 5000 For The Work.

Mr. Nagindas Amulukhrai of Bombay has wired to the Satyagraha Camp, Ahmedabad, as follows:—

"For patriots leaving colleges sending Rs. 5,000 for organising and doing village construction work under the guidance of Kumarappa, Divan and nominees."

The Camp authorities in acknowledging the same say:—"We have been receiving very good financial help from our businessmen who have now realised that the chief centre of reconstruction lies in the village."—Free Press.

—:o:—

REVERSION TO "STATUS QUO."

—:o:—

Her Majesty's Title For Helen.

BUKHAREST, June 13.

General Prensan having failed to fodm a Coalition Government owing to the refusal of Liberals to support him, King Carol has again summoned ex-Premier Maniu, National Peasant Party leader, who has ageed to form the Government.

The Official proclamation, authorising Pdincess Helen to bear title of Her Majesty the Queen, is interpreted as signifying a revision to "statusquo" at the date of King Ferdinand's death, ignoring the happenings during Carol's exile and hence rendering it unnecessary legally to annul the Carol-Helen divorce.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

Although the Satyagraha campaign of raiding the salt depot at Dharasana has been called off raiding of other salt depots and collecting of contraband salt in other places in Gujarat continues. Mass civil disobedience of salt law by collection of contraband salt was organised near Shahpur. 25 miles from Viramgam this morning. People from the surrounding nine villages were called but they could not cross the customs line as it was guarded by 200 armed and 50 mounted police. The volunteers who are stationed at Shahpur, however, collected contraband salt and distributed it to some villagers. Police raided the volunteers camp at Shahpur and broke through a cordon formed by the volnnteers but not contraband salt was found there.—A. P.

"Damage To British Trade And Prestige."

WHAT BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH HAS ACHIEVED.

Shipments To India Fallen Off By 50 Per Cent.

The "Sunday Despatch" writes:

"Grave alarm is felt by the Government at a sinister development in the Indian situation calculated to damage British trade and prestige simultaneously—the cancellation of shipments from England.

So serious has the situation become that it threatens to dislocate completely the trade in cotton piece goods between Lancashire and India.

Already shipments to India, as shown by the Board of Trade returns for April, have fallen off by 50 per cent., as compared with the same period last year.

The British Government regards the situation as disquieting, but has to confess impotence to take effective steps to deal with it.

An official of the National Bank of India said yesterday:

Though the position is not quite as serious as during the boycott of 1920, it is very threatening. Shipments are being refused, and many Indian firms have tried to cancel orders.

In Lahore, for instance, 40 firms have refused to accept bills drawn after may 30.

The present boycott must force up prices, and it may not be long before the Indian peasant begins to complain about the high price he is paying for locally manufactured goods.

DHARSANA VICTIM DIES IN HOSPITAL.

A large number of citizens joined the funeral procession to Sonapur to pay their last respect to Mr. Narotum Nathubhai Patel, a Satyagrahi volunteer, who died in the J. J. Hospital on Friday. Mr. Narotam was sentenced to one month's imprisoment in connection with the Dharasana raid and was brought to the Temporary Jail at Worli.

At Worli he developed fever. Later on, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of pneumonia.

At the inquest held by the Coroner on Saturday, Dr. Abdul Aziz Mohamed in charge, Worli Jail said that the deceased got fever on the 6th instant and was removed to the J. J. Hospital as he showed symptoms of pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee arranged to carry the body to Sonapur and sent fifty volunteers to the Morgue under the leadership of Mr. Keshavlal Ambalal Joshi. The volunteers carried the body singing the favourite song—"Raghupati Raghav Rajaram" and a large number of citizens joined the procession to pay their last homage to the victim of the Dharasana raid.)

The prisoners at Worli Jail fasted on Saturday as a mark of respect for their comrade.

DHARASANA WOUNDED AND DR. SATHAYE.

—:o:—

Acting Director Of Information's Statement.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Acting Director of the course of a statement dated 13th instant. writes:—

In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" Dr. Sathaye wonders whether after my visit to the Congress Hospital yesterday, I shall issue a revived Press Note on Dharasana.

In this connection I should like to say that, although I was not then aware that I had been invited to do so, I visited the Congress Hospital yesterday afternoon.

To begin with we went carefully through the admission and discharged register to ascertain how many Dharasana casualties had been admitted and the nature of their injuries. Dharsana entries were very few in number and in no case was it on record that a patient was described as suffering from wounds caused by blows from horses' hoofs.

We then proceeded to inspect the wards. We saw all the patients there, examined their history sheets and saw their injuries We questioned them as to the way in which these injuries had been received. The Dharasa patients were quite prepared to tell us their stories and not one of them laid any claim whatsoever to having been injured in any way by a horse. One patient said he saw the horses but did not see anyone trampled upon and another said he saw horses being urged forward to tread on the volunteers but that they would not do so. The injuries we saw were the result of blows with sticks and lathis.

THE WOUNDED AT DHARASANA.

—:o:—

Reply To Col. Kamat.

Dr. H. M. Desai has issued the following statement:—

Col. Kamat must know that it was humanly impossible to examine carefully all the cases, nearly 130 in the Untadi Satyagraha Hospital in the short time that he was there.

After examining all the serious cases in the small ward which accommodated about 30 beds with Drs. Kanuga, Bhow, and Tribhovandas, the medical officer in charge, and other doctors, I went to the big ward of the hospital, which accommodated over a hundred cases and was examining a few important cases. It was there that I saw Col. Kamat, whose identify I did not know at the time, casually questioning and cursorily examining a few patients with minor injuries. He was accompanied by another gentleman, evidently a Parsi who was taking notes. He was not accompanied by any doctor or attendant of the Satyagraha Hospital, who could give him correct information. I could see that his examination was very cursory and casual, for he did not and could not undo any bandage to see the real sate of injuries. As I was passing his way, I told him "there are only one or two serious cases here", meaning "in this ward". If the gallant Col. wanted to get the correct information, he should have approached the doctor in charge of the hospital or Dr. Kanuga whom he knew well and met there; but he did not do so. The majority of the serious cases from the Untadi Hospital were brought to Ahmedabad and some are still here. I wish the gallant Colonel had not disappeared at the time of the lathi charge by the police on the unarmed Satyagrahis. He could have then seen that the lathi blows would not cause all minor injuries. Even to-day we have got here a case of multiple fractures of the arm due to lathi blows. Col. Kamat claims to be a medico-legal-expert, he may be that—I don't grudge him the distinction; but it does not require a medico-legal-expert to diagnose a contusion from a fracture, though a medico-il-legal-expert may be called upon to call a fracture a contusion or a severe internal injury a shock.

H. M. DESAI
F.R.C.S.

DHARASANA RAID.

—:o:—

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayen's Statement.

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan writes:—

With reference to the statement of Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Acting Director of Information, refuting the Congress statement I may observe that I visited the Bombay Congress Hospital on Friday, the 13th instant, and recognised two of the volunteers who took part in the last raid at Dharasana on the 6th instant, one because I was asked by one of the doctors at Untadi to supply a soft pillow to him and the other (South India man) because of his stout body. That there was no trampling by the horses on the 6th June, 1930, has been already stated by me to a Surat weekly journal published on the 10th, I have also stated therein that I was not prevented by anybody from being an onlooker.

The volunteers referred to above and who are in the Bombay Congress Hospital took part in that raid on the 6th June tell the same thing, but it is only as far as the 6th June raid is concerned. From this it does not follow that in the previous raids horses have not been let loose, nor does it follow that because there are only five inmates from Dharasana in the hospital at Bombay, the wounded that were nearly eighty on the day may be minimised to five only.

"ANDHRA PATRIKA" DEPOSITS SECURITY.

MADRAS, June 14.

A security of Rs. 2,500 was deposited to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the keeper of the "Andhra Patrika." Press.

PRIZE FOR POSTER DESIGN

Regarding

BOYCOTT

Of Foreign Cloth

A Prize of rupees TWO HUNDRED is offered by an Indian patriot for Competition for a Poster Design regarding Boycott of Foreign Cloth. The amount has already been deposited with the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The Competition is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The Designs should not exceed 24 inches in length, and 18 inches in width;

(2) they must be quite original, and TRUE TO INDIAN LIFE;

(3) they must reach the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on or before the 31st July 1930;

(4) the decision of the Editor or his nominee shall be final;

(5) the Prize-winning Design shall become the property of the Donor, who shall be at liberty to make any use of it he likes;

(6) rejected designs will be returned only if sufficient stamps to cover the postage and registration charges are enclosed;

(7) a competitor can send in any number of Designs he likes;

(8) the name and address of the competitor must be written only on the back of the Design;

(9) the name and address of the Prize-winner shall be published in the "Bombay Chronicle," in due course;

(10) no correspondence regarding the Design will be entered into with anyone.

THE COAL TRADE

To Popularise Central Provinces Coal

Mr. Colebrook Dale writes in "Commerce" of May 24:—

Coal consumers, more particularly those who have to depend for their supplies on the C. P. Collieries, will be interested to learn that Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata and Company, of Bombay, have recently acquired entire rights in the well-known coal mines of Ghorawari, Purena Khalsa and Purena Yotideo of the Chhindwara district, ordinary known as the Hirdagarh Collieries. Coal from these mines, since their inception have, owing to its superior quality, been always received enthusiastically by the public. Unfortunately the previous lesses not being adequately financed, the mines were worked in a rather rudimentary manner and not much progress was made. Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata and Company, who are pioneers in the field of C. P. coal trade, have now acquired complete interests in the said mines.

Some fifteen years ago when C. public, it was through the strenuP. coal was first introduced to the ous efforts and perseverance of Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata and Company, that the public succeeded in obtaining a cheap and economical fuel. The principal of this firm having considerable personal experience in the line succeeded in bringing home to the public the utility of C. P. coal and soon after the termination of the war, when every factory and coal-consuming unit found itself considerably handicapped owing to short supplies from Bengal, C. P. coal made a rapid headway, and it has since maintained its hold upon the markets.

To popularise C. P. coal, this enterprising firm, has, with various demonstrations, tests, and other costly experiments, successfully introduced it on an extensive scale in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Khandesh, Berar, and created a heavy demand for it, more particularly at Ahmedabad, Indore, Sholapur and other manufacturing centres. The C. P. coal consumers have certain district advantages over the Bengal supplies, namely, cheap railway freight and a regular supply of wagons. This coupled with the superior quality of coal the Hirdagarh Collieries now offer under their new and experienced management opens, so to say, a new page in the history of C. P. coal. This coal undoubtedly stands as a class by itself. It is not only the best in the C. P. group, but commands a regular heavy demand at a price considerably higher than any other C. P. coal. It is the only coal in the province which yields ecke. As the new proprietors of the mines intend running them on the latest principles and methods, consumers can rely upon regular supplies, superior quality and proper grading.

NEW COAL DEPOT IN COLOMBO.

A scheme for providing better and cheaper facilities for coaling vessels entering Colombo Harbour was placed before the Port Commission by Jonkheer Wm. Van Beuningen, a Dutch coal magnate. Jonkheer Van Beuningen has interviewed the local coal firms, and is of the opinion that the Port authorities are favourably impressed with his plan. He has been asked to supply written details and expects that a definite decision will be reached at the next meeting of the Port Commission. An outline of the scheme was given to a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" by Jonkheer Van Beuningen, who said the proposals included the placing of an iron hulk, well moored, in the harbour. Colliers would discharge from freighters into the hulk by means of two cranes on board the latter vessel, each of 7 1/2-ton capacity, moving on iron rails along the length and across the breadth of the hulk. Between the two holds containing the coal it was proposed to erect a repair shop. The hulk, previously a British cable ship, would be capable of storing 9,560 tons of coal. In addition to the cranes on board, which would also be used to load up lighters, Jonkheer Van Beuningen intends to ask permission to erect a floating crane in the harbour to bunker steamers from the lighters.

NOT A NEW SCHEME.

The scheme was not by any means a novelty, added Mr. Van Beuningen, as Messrs. Lindsay Bee and Company Limited of London, of whom he is a director, have several similar depots at Las Palmas, Tunis, Port Said, Piraeus, and Algiers. At the last-named port a hulk similar in size to the one proposed to be installed in Colombo harbour is moored with claims to the breakwater. The chief advantage of the scheme, he said, was that the coal went direct from the hulk to the steamers, via the colliers and lighters; and thus a great deal of time and labour were saved in addition to the coal standing much less chance of being broken up.

MORE STEAMERS ATTRACTED.

Joonkheer Van Beuningen hopes that the authorities will see their way clear to agree to the proposals, which he declares will be in the best interests of Colombo. The increased facilities would attract more steamers to the harbour, and he could see no objection to the proposals, which he declares will be Beuningen said the coal used would be obtained chiefly from Natal and India, although a certain amount of Welsh coal would be retained for those who preferred it. The high cost of freightage, he pointed out, prevented the use of English coal. In answer to a question, Jonkheer Van Beuningen said the price per ton, presuming the plan were to materialise, would be cheaper than at present charged in Colombo, as labour expenses would be almost eliminated. He anticipated capturing some of the Port Said business, where coal was high in price. He confessed that he hoped to obtain a definite decision from the Port Authorities before he sailed for Rotterdam and London by the Orient liner "Orontes, but he was satisfied that every help would be given him. If permission were granted and the price asked were not too high, he was hopeful of commencing operations at the end of the year. Jonkheer Van Beuningen is also a director of the Coaling Trade Association, the most powerful coal concern in Holland. They represent the Rhine Westphalian Coal Syndicate, and own the most up-to-date machinery at Rotterdam, Flushing and Antwerp. Their supplies in the Dutch harbours, for bunkering steamers only, exceed 1,000,000 tons a month.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE OF COAL.

The arrivals of coal and coke at the Kidderpore Docks and other Calcutta stations, during the week ended April 26, as compared with the figures of the preceding week, were as under:—

	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.			
	April 26, 1930		April 27, 1929	
	Coal. Tons	Coke. Tone	Coal Tone	Coke Tons.
Kidderpore Docks	27,535	16	30,452	...
Howrah	11,371	500	11,618	550
Shalimar, P. T. R.	10,273	182	4,463	157
Garden Reach Coal Depot	2,240	96	4,464	...
Other Calcutta Stations	8,544	1,025	9,736	670
Total	59,963	1,819	60,733	1377
Upward and Downward Despatches to ss				
Upwards	124,000		132,000	
Downwards	144,000		140,000	
Total	268,000		272,000	

	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.	
Kidderpore Docks	12,083	22,952
Shalimar, P. T. R.	4,047	4,567
Garden Reach Coal Depot.	8,539	755
Other Calcutta Stations	1,517	...
Total	26,186	755
	35,213	529
Upward and Downward Despatches of Coal.		
Upwards	92,314	80,194
Downwards	40,846	56,881
Total	133,160	137,075

Includes Public Loco and Marine Coal for 3rd 4th and 5th items when available.

—:o:—

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

Java Sugar C and F. Calcutta Jul./Sept. per cwt. 8/6-3/4.

Java Sugar C. and F. Calcutta, Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/6-3/4.

Java Sugar Fine C. and F. Bombay Jul./Sept. per cwt. 8/7-3/4.

Java Sugar Fine C. and F. Karachi Jul./Sept. per cwt. 8/7-3/4.

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb., Spot 6-1/8d. Sellers.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, June 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb., Cargoes June/July Sellers 37/9.

Barletta Russo, per 62 -/2 lb., Cargoes, June/July Sellers 37/-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July Sellers 40.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, parcels June/July Sellers 38/1.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 14.

	To-days Closing.
July	13.35
October	13.39
December	13.55
January	13.50
Middling Spot	13.95

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 14.

July	13.56
October	13.22
Middling Spot	13.18

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 14.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 Bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 Bales.

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 14.

Demand Bills 485.68

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 14.

Silver—China sold. India re-selling. Market is dull.

	To-day's price.
Spot	15-7/8
Forward	15-5/8

—:o:—

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-3/4

To-dayys 'Rate.

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 14.

Intresy Day to Day Loans 1-3/8 p. c.

Interesy Day Market Loans 2 p. c.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-15/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

—:o:—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton June/July quoted £6:5:0.

Castorseed, Bombay ton June/July Sellers £14:7:6.

Rapeseed Toria ton June/July Sellers £14:15:0.

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BUICK 7 Seater Tourer	Rs. 1600/-
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LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 14.

T. T. London Berlin	20.36-1/2
T. T. Loodon on Amsterdam	12.08-3/8
T. T. London on Brussels	34.83
T. T. London on Madrid	41.25
T. T. London on Milan	92.76
T. T. London on Berne	25.07
T. T. London on Paris	123.82
T. T. London on Prague	163.80

—:o:—

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot Closed.

LINSEED.

London, June 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton June/July Sellers £18:5:0.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton July/Aug. Sellers £18:5:0.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton June/July Sellers £17:3:9.

Linseed, Bombay C. I. F. ton June/July Sellers £18:15:0.

—:o:—

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 14.

Linseed, Oil Naked, London cwt. July/Aug. Sellers 39/9.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt. Sept./Dec. Sellers 37/4-1/2.

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CONFLICT BETWEEN MAN AND MACHINE.

Dr. Tagore on Indian Crisis.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore made a statement on the situation in India at the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in London. In the course of it he said.—

Many years ago Mahatma Gandhi came to Santiniketan. I asked him to explain to me what he meant by Swaraj which he claimed for India. He did not give a direct answer to that question, but simply said that he had a genuine respect for the British people. My interpretation of this seemingly irrelevant reply is that at that time he had the idea that to sever India's political connection with this people was not absolutely necessary for the sake of her self-respect, if our relationship could be mutually set right. Evidently he was dreaming of a scheme of freedom in which the British nation could participate, so that it could become a moral triumph for both sides.

Mahatma Gandhi has lost his long-lingering faith in our Government, and according to him the path of mutual understanding is hopelessly closed. This has happened in spite of the fact that our present Viceroy is the best type of English gentleman, which according to me means the best specimen of humanity. But the fact is that personality has very little room in Indian Government, especially when some minor patchworks in a routine system are useless and fundamental changes are necessary in order to restore the centre of gravity which is threatened.

India is being ruled by a complicated machine. The mechanics who drive it have a long training in power, but no tradition of human sympathy, which is superfluous in a workshop. They are incapable of understanding the living India owing to the natural mentality of bureaucracy, which simplifies its task and manages an alien race from a distance through various switches and handles and wheels and hardly ever through human touch. It produces perfect results so long as the subject race meekly behaves like dead material yielding to the machine-made law and order, offering no resistance when exploited. The people who is morally responsible for this flawlessly standardised rule lives across a far-away sea, is satisfied at the unmurmuring silence brooding over a vast country, at a peace which is uncreative like that of a barren waste, and clings to a comfortable faith in the man on the spot and to the proud privilege of a first-class Power in the West.

EUROPE'S QUICKENING TOUCH.

In the meanwhile Europe's own quickening touch has gradually awakened the dormant life of India. But the machine manufactured over a century ago, in its stolid indifference still ignores it, and in a blind insensitive efficiency tries to make mincemeat of the newly risen humanity of India, for, alas! it knows nothing better. The expert in the engine-room is indignant to find that the time-honoured system does no longer produce law and order, and he becomes more and more red in the face and dangerously furious.

What Mahatmaji had tried to do was to request the expert not to identify himself completely with the machine but to remember that he is also a man.

I know at this moment there are thousands in my country who **are suffering without** any chance **of redress, even those who do not deserve it. For** the machine-government lets loose its fury of wholesale suspicion against risks which its blindness cannot define. But I hate to indulge in self-pity on an occasion like this. Conflicts between man and the machine have often happened in various shapes in human history. It is a desperate struggle, and man defeats the machine not always by his success but by his sufferings.

I deliberately use the word machine, for it is not your great people who is behind this fight. I myself have a firm faith in what is human in your nation, and the credit is yours for this very struggle for freedom that has been made possible to-day in India. The courage that has been aroused in our country, the courage to suffer, carries an unconscious admiration for your own people in its very challenge. At heart it is a moral challenge, being sure of a moral response in your mind when our claim is made real to you by our sufferings. And I dare ask you to contradict me when I say that such sufferings have won your admiration, and that you secretly feel small by the enormities that you allow to be perpetrated in a state of panic upon a people who are no match for you in their power to return your blows adequately or retaliate your insults, for you cannot belie your real nature and all that has made you great

Being sure of it, Mahatma Gandhi had the temerity to ask you to take our side and help us to gain the greatest of all human rights, freedom and to free yourself from the one-sided relationship of exploitation, which is parasitism, surely causing gradual degeneration in your people without your knowing it.

INTERDEPENDENCE.

There can be no absolute independence for man. Interdependence is in his nature and it is his highest goal. Let the best minds of the East and West join hands and establish a truly human bond of interdependence between England and India in which their interests may never clash, and they may gain an abiding strength of life through a spirit of mutual service without having to bear a perpetual burden of slavery on one side and that of a diseased responsibility on the other which is demoralising.

In its relation to the Eastern peoples the aspect of Western character which has come uppermost is not only insulting to us but to the West itself. Nothing could have been more unfortunate in the history of man than this. For all meetings of men should reveal some great truth which is worthy of a permanent memorial, such as, for instance, had been the case of India's meeting with China in the ancient time.

But what is most unfortunate for us in Asia is the fact that the advent of the West into our continent has been accompanied not only by science, which is truth and therefore welcome, but by an impious use of truth for the violent purpose of self-seeking which converts it into a disruptive force. It is producing in the countries with which it is in contact a diseased mentality that refuses moral ideals, considering them to be unworthy of those who aspire to be rulers of men and who must furiously cultivate their fitness to survive.

PHILOSOPHY OF TIGERS.

That such a philosophy of survival, fit for the world of tigers, cannot but bring a fatal catastrophe in the human world they do not see. They become violently angry at those who protest against it, fearing that such a protest might weaken in them the animal that should be allowed to survive for eternity.

Let us, the dreamers of the East and the West, keep our faith firm in the life that creates and not in the machine that constructs—in the power that hides its force and blossoms in beauty, and not in the power that bares its arms and chuckles at its capacity to make itself obnoxious. Let us know that the machine is good when it helps, but not so when it exploits life.—"Manchester Guardian."

ALLEGED MURDER OF CHILD.

—:o:—

A Goan Christian, Lawrence Pinto tried to commit suicide on Friday afternoon, after stabbing his 2 year old child to death in Agripada Police Quarters.

Lawrence, it is alleged, suspected his wife Brijitania with being on friendly terms with Police Constable No. 17061 D. and on June 7 he actually saw his wife with the Constable. He drove his wife out of his house and kept the child with him. His relations were asking him to take back his wife and on Friday afternoon some of them said that if they were in his place, they would have committed suicide.

This annoyed the suspect with the result that on Friday he is first alleged to have stabbed to death his baby, and then tried to commit suicide in Sgt. Burton's kitchen, where he was working.

He was taken to the hospital and is detained there.

CONGRESS BRANCH IN BERLIN.

—:o:—

Sunder Kabadi's Efforts.

BERLIN, May 26.
By Mail.

A Provisional Committee, with Mr. Sunder Kabadi as Honorary Secretary, was formed at a meeting of the Indian residents in Berlin for the purpose of establishing there a branch of the Congress. The meeting was convened by Messrs. P. J. Patel, Brijesh Singh, A. T. Shaikh and S. P. Kabadi.

The Provisional Committee has issued an appeal to all Indian residents in Germany.

TWO YEARS FOR YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

Mr. Lalitmonan J. Kharwala, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, who was arrested on the 10th instant and taken to Dhanduka was charged under section 117 I.P.C. and section 47 of Salt Act, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. and six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 47 of Salt Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

He has been ordered to be treated as A Class prisoner.—Free Press.

OPENING OF INDIA HOUSE

—:o:—

King's Speech To Be Broadcast

LONDON, June 14.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to broadcast King's speech at the opening of India House at Aldwych on July 8.—Reuter.

Reconciliation Sealed At Dinner.

—:o:—

BUKHAREST, June 14.

The Peasant Party leader M. Maniu has formed the Cabinet with M. O. Mironesco as Foreign Minister. The Complexion of the new Ministry is mainly Peasant Party, but it included Manoilescu, a personal friend of King Carol, in charge of the portfolio of Public Works.

Queen Marie is credited to be very busy mediating with Queen Helen and is reported to have successfully sealed the reconciliation at a dinner at Cotrocen: Palace at which all members of the Royal family were present.—Reuter.

Rain Interferes With Play On Saturday.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 14.

Heavy rain having fallen during the night at Nottingham play in connection with the Test match was again held up this morning, and although there were several inspections of the pitch it was decided not to commence play till after the lunch interval.—Reuter.

Rae Bareli, June 14.—Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

Rae Bareli, June 14.—Mr. Kanhayalal of the Vidhyapith, Benares, was arrested yesterday.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

A meeting of the primary teachers of all municipal schools is being convened on Monday the 16th instant to congratulate Mr. Balwantrai P. Thakore, Chairman, School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality, for participating in the present Satyagraha movement and on his conviction.—Free Press.

AN APPEAL.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the appeal:—

YOU are perhaps aware that the aims and aspirations of the Indian people are grossly misinterpreted not only in England and America, but in Germany as well. Those of us who have watched the events of the last few months will have no doubt that our compatriots at home will be painfully mistaken if they believe that the Germans or the French or the Americans as a nation unconditionally admit the righteousness of India's claim to freedom. In all these countries there are people, however, who would support our case and even render active help, when our aims and aspirations to them are properly explained.

Now when that our countrymen at home are engaged in a gigantic struggle, some of us felt that the inlienable duty of every Indian living abroad is to explain properly the aims and aspirations of our country and to support India in her present struggle by taking such steps as will advance the cause of the establishment of complete independence of India.

JAWAHARLAL'S SUGGESTION.

It is felt that such a task could best be accomplished by establishing a branch of the Indian National Congress as suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his letter to one of us.

The Provisional Committee requests all the Indian residents in Berlin and other provincial towns of Germany to co-operate with it in the work that it has undertaken. It invites all Indian residents in Germany to become its member, the subscription for membership being one mark per month, and to offer such assistance as they think will be useful in support of our political struggle at home.

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Mercolized Wax removes the veil!
Ordinary washing with soap and water is powerless to remove the disfiguring mask of dead and decaying tissue. Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will do this effectually and well. Smear the face lightly each night with Mercolized Wax before retiring. This leaves no mark or stain, and it will do its beneficial work whilst you sleep.
In the morning clean off the Mercolized Wax with a dry towel, and you will be delightfully surprised at the beautiful appearance of the fresh complexion you have unveiled. Mercolized Wax removes all impurities from your complexion, permitting you to retain that clear, fresh bloomlike complexion which is always associated with beauty. Try it to-night, and note the charming difference to-morrow!
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DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Contains only the purest ingredients.

TWO SUGGESTIONS TO THE YOUTHS.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The youth of this Presidency are bestirring themselves despite the imprisonment of Sjts. Nariman, Gadgil and Meher Ali and a number of conferences are announced to be held at several centres for organising service to be rendered by the students to the National cause. The colleges will open within a fortnight and the course of conduct must be chalked out for the students before 20th June. It is proper and essential that a sort of whirlwind campaign must be organised during the remaining few days so that students will not find themselves without proper guidance at the beginning of the academical year. Fortunately, it has become a long exploded shibboleth that students have no politics. While in a narrow sense students may have nothing to do with politics, in a wide sense national politics are essentially the concern of the present-day students, because as the rising generation they are to be the beneficiaries of Swaraj in India.

WANTED UNIFORM ACTION.

I read the other day a special proposal pertaining to Gujerat College. It was proposed that no student should join the Gujerat College when it reopens on 20th June. All honour to the gentleman who proposes this, but what is the worth of the youth movement and the utility of the Bombay Presidency Youth League if one college is to take isolated action in a vitally national movement. Even in 1929 when there was a purely local trouble in the Gujerat College, students in all parts of the Presidency joined in sympathetic action and on certain days students of all colleges of this Presidency observed Hartal and held meetings. The present movement is a national movement and although there may be more or less intensity in the efforts of students in different colleges, there ought to be an essential uniformity in the course to be adopted by students of all colleges.

NO FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

In all humility, I make two suggestions for such consideration as those, who have influence with students, should think fit. The first is as regards the graduates in Arts and Science who are to take up the Law course. Let there be no student in the first year class of the Government Law College of Bombay or of the Poona Law College. When all graduates of a particular year lose a year, it is no loss. If there be victory in the struggle, those B.A.'s or B.Sc.'s, who will lose a term or a year for participation in it, will be indemnified by a grant of the term or year. When Bombay used to have the annual visitation of plague, the University invariably granted the first academic term of the year, as it then was. Right upto 1914 the first term, which in those days was from January to April, was granted. In England those college students, who rendered some War Service, had terms granted to them. Similarly those Indian students, who participate in the present life and death struggle, will have their loss made up in case of a victorious end. A sceptic may question, what if there is no victory? If there be no victory to the Indian Nation, the loss will have been so great that a few students losing a term each will be a grain of sand in proportion. But I am not inclined seriously to consider such a contingency. Those, who will have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination and will be due to join the law colleges, ought, therefore, to abstain from joining at least for a term. Picketing even may be resorted to again any who world defy a resolution of students' conferences on this subject. Such obstinence will have an extremely great demonstrative effect and will set free a number of soldiers idealistic and young and educated, who can give their whole time to the service of the nation, without let or hindrance.

My second suggestion is as regards the first year college classes and is clearly a more difficult and responsible affair. Let there be no student in any college affiliated to the Bombay University in the first year class. If this boycott can be achieved, it will have a tremandous effect. In Egypt students have all along been the first to come out of schools and colleges to demonstrate their indignation, whenever during the last twelve years the British Government have taken any autocratic or domineering action. Can the fresh entrants of colleges in Bombay not do something even greater? If I remember aright, about five thousand students have passed the Matric examination. If for a year, they can suspend their academical progress and keep each to his or her own city, town or village doing whatever work he or she can, constructive or destructive, educative or agitative, they can simply work wonders. The apparent loss will be no real loss on careful examination because the lives in which educated persons are employed have been so overstocked, that our young men must first establish Swaraj even for the sake of opening new fields for intellectual work.

Organised efforts should, therefore, be made by the Bombay Presidency Youth League to keep the first year classes both in the Law Colleges and Arts Colleges empty. And if the League decides to perform such a feat no non-violent means of keeping students away need be disregarded.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Donations Received.

The following is the list of Donations of over Rs. 100/ received from 25th May to 31st May 1930:—

Virji Arjan Sheth 100-0- Godaddad Boshaji Shah 101-0-0, A. Simpathiser (Gujrati) 101-0-0, Chanrabad (Sind? Sindhies from Hydrabad (Sind) 200-0-0, Mr. Tmilal Pratapsi 101-0-0, A Sympathetic (Hindu) 151-0-0, Mr. Mangaldas Mathuradas Kalyanji 100-0-0, Mr. Rijumaj Sheth 101-0-0, Damodar Motilal Gandhi 100-0-0, From Merchants of New Charni Road (Through Messrs. Hormusji and Sons) 200-0-0, Mr. Khuldas Khengar 101-0-0, Aga Ghulam Hussain 100-0-0, Messrs. H. Vadilal and Co. 201-0-0, Merchants Dongari Bazar 162-4-0, Mr. Kanji Ravji Devji 100-0-0, Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons 101-0-0, Five perosns 101-0-0, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Jamnadas Dalal 101-0-0, Mr. Haridas Vallazhdas 101-0-0, The Gum Merchants Association 501-0-0, Messrs. Lalji Godhu and Co. 101-0-0, Mr. Jivantial Pratapsi 101-0-0, A, Sympathitic Gentleman (Hindu) 500-0-0, Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas 101-0-0, An Indian Gentleman 101-0-0, The Jacob Haji Essa Charity Trust 301-0-0, A Sympathetic lady (Parsi) 100 0-0, Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil 200-0-0, Chuna Bhatthi Bazar (K. P. Patel) 101-0-0.

Donations amounting to Rs. 29,393-10-9 were received up to June 8. The following are donations of over Rs. 100:—

Oil Merchants Association through Mr. Keshavlal Bhanabhai 1500-0-0, Mr. Gulamhussien Veerji Patel 125-0-0 National Glass Works 101-0-0, Devidas G. Ghaveria 125-0-0, Naginchand Fulchand 250-0-0, Lallubhai Hakamchand 101-0-0 A Hindu Gentleman 300-0-0, Members of a staff of an European Office 11-0-0, A Share Broker 100-0-0, Mr. Ratilal Gordhandas Parekh 100-0-0 Maulvi Syed Mohomed Sahib 101-0-0, New Charny Road Merchants 125-0-0, Dr. S. D. Pracharalkar 101-0-0 Mr. Purshottamdas Liladhar 1000, A Panjabu Gentleman 1010-0-0, bei Nagishkar 100-0-0, Mr. Narsinghdas Sitaramdasji 101-0-0, Khadad Merchants 200-0-0 A parsee beneovolent 101-0-0, Bai Mulibai w/o Damoder Khunji 250-0-0, Mr. Karakhchand Nakanji 101-0-0, Mr. Ranchodas Vanmalidas 101-0-0, Parsee Ladies 101-0-0, Mr. Damoder Anandjee 150-0-0 Mr. Nagindas Manklal 125-0-0, Shah Laljee Dumgershi and Co. 100-0-0 A desh Sevak 250-0-0, Varjiwandas Liladher 101-0-0, Bai Dhirajbai Darkadas 200-0-0, Mrs. Rehemabai Gulamhustan B. Somji 125-0-0 Bai Sonbai w/o Lalji Simji 101-0-0, Bai Jenabai w/o Bundealby Somji 125-0-0, Rustomjee Bomanjee Patel (Nargol) 100-0-0, Miss Aimai Cooper 100-0-0, Staff of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee 100-0-0, Some Sympathisers through Mr. A. D. Shroff of Batlevala Karani 300-0-0, Mr. Jivraj Lallubhai 100-0-0, A. Sympthising gentleman 100-0-0, Mr. Nagardas Mohanlal 100-0-0, Merchants from Dadar 151-12-0, Shree Poona Bhawanipeth Gol. Merchant Punch (through Mr. Laxmichand Dayabhai) 1,000-0-0, A Sympathiser (through Karamchand Chunilal 1,000-0-0 A sympathiser 100-0-0 same (through Chhaganlal Bhaechand 101-4-0 Praulal Khetsey 101, 101-4-0 Praulal Khetsey 101-0-0, Sjt. M. Bhagrathdas 101-0-0 Trustees of Late Narandas Assauneal 100-0-0, Tenants of Muljee Thakersi Khetivade main road Bldy. third floor 201-0-0, N. S. Chettey 243-9-6, Merchants of Shiva and Kurla (old and new) 273-0-0, Messrs. Nemchand Jamnadas and Co. 100-0-0, B. E. S.' T. Cos. Consumers Dept. and other clerical staff through Mr. G. A. Fadins 107-5-0, Dal and Chhalachuni Merchants Association 500-0-0, Pragji Dayal Hariani 1001-0-0, Bombay Jira Merchant through Mr. Ratilal Harjivandas donation for the month of June 1930 250-0-0, Krishnanath Babaji Bagkar 100-0-0, Koetwadi 10th line 66 6 corn merchants 101-0-0 The Byculla Dairy Coy. 251-0-0, The Parsian Diary Coy. 101-0-0, The Alberty Diary Coy. 101-0-0, Empress Diary Coy. 101-0-0, The Champion Dairy Coy. 101-0-0, Th Indian Industrial Dairy Coy. 101-0-0, The Imperial Diary Coy. 101-0-0, The Indian Dairy Company 101-0-0, The Noble Dairy Company 151-0-0, The Continental Dairy Coy. 101-0-0, The Australian Dairy Coy. 101-0-0 The Kemp Dairy and Stores Coy. 151-0 0, A sympathiser (through Infant and Public Milk sheep company) 201-0-0, Smti Laxmibai Prajji Hariani 501-0-0, Smti Sunderbai Parohottam Vrjain 101-0-0,

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY IRRIGATION ACT.

—:o:—

Empowering Govt. To Construct New Water Courses.

The Bombay Government Gazette published the text of Bill No. XX of 1930, a Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:

"A "water-course" as defined in the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, means any channel or pipe not maintained at the cost of Government which is supplied with water from a canal, and includes all subsidiary works connected with any such channel or pipe except the sluice or outlet through which water is supplied from a canal to such channel or pipe. As a general rule water-courses required for irrigation schemes have not been constructed by Government as integral parts of any projects and the liability of Government has been confined to making provision for the main canals, branches and distributaries. Persons desiring to use the water of a canal are therefore ordinarily required to make their own arrangements for the construction of the necessary water courses. Sections 17 to 20 of the Bombay Irrigation Act provide for the construction of new water-courses by Government at the request and expense of persons who are themselves unable or unwilling ot construct them and in such cases the person so applying has to bear the charges that may be incurred in acquiring the necessary land and constructing water-course on his behalf. Under the Act the liability of the cultivators or other persons benefiting by canal irrigation extends also to works of improvements and repair to water-courses and to the construction and repair of bridges, culverts or other works that may be required for the passage of the water of such water-courses across any public road, drainage channel, etc. (section 21 of the Act).

NO PROVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION.

2. The Act, however, contains no provision empowering Government to change any existing sources of water supply, to construct water-courses in the general interests of the landholders in the furtherance of any projected scheme of distribution of water, or to recover the cost of such construction from the owners of such water-courses. For instance in occupied land in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Zone the old water-courses will, in nearly all cases, be found to be of unsuitable alignment, and dimensions to distribute efficiently the supply which will be provided by the perennial canals, with the result that if allowed to remain in use, the water in them would flow at too low a level to reach the fields. It is therefore necessary in the general interests of the cultivators that the existing long, winding and unscientifically constructed water-courses should be scrapped and replaced by new water-courses designed and aligned scientifically. The alignment and construction of new water courses at the cost of Government in the first instance necessitates that some means should be devised of recovering from the landholders, in whose direct interests the efficent system of distribution is being provided, the initial cost of alignment and construction of new water-courses. As Government have at present no power under the Act to recover such cost, it is proposed to amend the Act with a view to give them the necessary power.

3. The substitution of new water-courses for old ones also involves changes in the authorised sources of water-supply. It is necessary on certain occasions to change the source either for efficient distribution of water-supply or for the settlement of disputes. Under the existing law an authorised source of supply cannot be altered without the consent of the owner. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act so as to empower canal officers to change the source of supply without the owner's consent.

A TRIBUTE TO PICKETS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The thing that appealed to me and to most people to-day about the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area, was the unflinching courage and unparalleled devotion towards their duty that was displayed by the volunteers. Near 'Evans Fraser' the two volunteers who were perched on duty to-day did not budge an inch even though they were perfectly drenched by the showers of rain at 2 p.m. I offered my umbrella to one of the volunteers who politely refusing the offer said: "When we are prepared to get our heads battered by lathi blows, then what of rains?"—Yours, etc.,

P, D, T.

June 12,

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This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy
DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.
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Glamorous Story of a Song and Dance man and his Dancing Daughter.

DEWAN OF MYSORE PLEADS FOR DOMINION STATUS.

State Paying More Than Her Due Share, He Complains.

MYSORE, June 13.

Referring to the Mysore State's Financial relations with the Government of India in the Mysore Representative Assembly, Sir Mirza Ismail the Dewan said that Mysore was paying much more than was her fair contribution to common purposes. The cash tribute to which Mysore had been subject for over a century and a quarter was becoming increasingly repugnant as her national consciousness grew stronger. Mysore, while ever gratefully appreciating "the personal interest evidenced by Lord Irwin, who secured a reduction of 10 1/2 lakhs", cherished fervent hopes that the entire subsidy would soon disappear, a hope which, he thought, might justly claim fulfilment even during the life of this newly constituted House.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Dewan made a passing reference to the political situation in British India, which was in the throes of a supreme crisis. The Indian States might not directly be involved in the conflict, but the consequences of it would, he believed, affect them as much as the rest of India.

On one side was a great patriotic soul giving passionate expression to the national consciousness now sweeping over the country, and on the other, was a sagacious and highly esteemed statesman whose greatness of heart and love for India were recognised by all. The tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that both sides mean well and both are anxious to advance India's interests.

DOMINION STATUS.

The British Government have declared self-government as the goal of their policy in India. Subsequently the main function of the Round Table Conference will be to consider how best that goal can be attained in the quickest possible time. If the Round Table Conference results in the establishment of a constitution on the basis of a self-governing Dominion, with necessary safeguards, that ought to satisfy every patriotic Indian.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Consider Simon Report.

PRINCES TO BE INVITED.

NAINITAL, June 14.

Shaikh M. H. Kidwai of Gadia wires from Nainital:—

It is very wise on the part of the Raja of Salempur, the President of U. P. Muslim Conference, to call a meeting at Lucknow of Muslims from all over India of different shades of political views on 28th and 29th June at the earliest time after the publication of Simon Report.

Judging from comments of British press it has become almost certain that the Round Table Conference, even if it is held, will not be allowed to depart much from the unanimous recommendations of the Simon Seven, which will most probably fall short of even the "Substance of Dominion Status". Will it not, therefore, be desirable on the part of Hindu leaders, like Sir Tej Sapru, to call a meeting of the Hindus. Also, of various school of thought at Allahabad about the same dates as Muslim Conference and come to some discision in the Simon Recommendations.

After these separate Conferences have met, then my advice to both the above mentioned leaders will be rointly to call a meeting either at Lucknow or Allahabad of representatives of Muslims and Hindus from all over India, so as to come to some decision and mutual understanding.

As to the future programme and policy of Indians, it would be better still if a few representative Indian Princes are also invited to that joint conference. I am myself willing to invite the Joint Conference at Lucknow in July.

CAUSE OF SEGRAVE'S DISASTER

LONDON, June 14.

Technical experts at Windermere are of opinion that the Segrave disaster was probably due to his boat colliding with a floating object, probably branch of a tree.—Reuter.

OUR SCHOOL EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

might cram at the last moment and get through when they do not deserve to do so or they might get the particular questions for which they were specially prepared. On the other hand deserving students might become nervous or fall ill at the last moment or some other psychological factor might come in the way of their doing justice to themselves. Our examination system neglects psychology altogether. We do not care to see nor hold ourselves responsible for the psychological effect a failure might have on a young mind. The effect might even be so serious as mar a youth's future completely by making him perfectly diffident and a nervous wreck. We cannot afford to play with the young folks who are going to be the builders of the nation. In this sense education cannot be considered to be an experimental science and its progress as such is bound to be slow and cautious. For, experimenting with our human material is a responsible task. Hence we must see that examinations are fairly conducted.

(To Be Continued.)

INJURIES TO "FLAG" VOLUNTEERS

Civil Surgeons Report.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following report of the examination by the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, of six 'Flag' volunteers is of considerable interest in view of the stories which have been published regarding the maltreatment of such volunteers:—

CIVIL SURGEON'S REPORT.

N. L. MUPID.—Trivial scratch outer side of left leg done as he threw himself on the ground. No sign of bruising. 3/4 inch long.

D. D. KEKRI.—Three superficial scratches on dorsum of right hand; only one place through the skin and slight swelling. Small scratch left ring finger?? stick.

V. M. / PARANJPI.—Complains bruise behind right knee. Small red patch, size shilling. No swelling.

S. V. NANDWARI.—Small abrasion circular, about size sixpence small back, right side. Sacred rough bead tied to string exactly over this spot, and has apparently caused the small abrasion. No sign of bruising. Marks where he has bitten inner side of cheek on left of mouth and sucked some blood. No lesion of mucosa.

N. K. KULKARNI.—No injury.

S. V. ATHAWALE.—Says he has received blow on side of head with fist. No swelling or bruising visible, but some redness on right side of forehead.

I have examined the above six persons. None of them has any but the most trivial and superficial of injuries, requiring no treatment of any kind.

(Sd.) C. M. PLUMPTRE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon.

STATES SUBJECTS REFUSE PATIALA ENQUIRY

—:o:—

Unless Govt. Accepts Demands Of Patiala People.

LAHORE, June 12.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. T. D. Khanna, Bar.-at-Law, Tek Chand, Bar.-at-Law, and Tawikey, Advocate, waited on Mr. Fizpatrick, A. G. G., The Punjab States, and Major W. Bell, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, at Simla, to discuss the question of enquiry ordered by the Government of India into the allegations against H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

Replying to the deputation Mr. Fizpatrick and Major Bell said that the enquiry was not being held under Paragraph 309 of the Montford Report but it was only a departmental enquiry held under the orders of the Government of India.

Replying to Mr. Khanna regarding transfer of the prisoners now in Patiala Jail to British jails with a view to enable them to give evidence, Mr. Fizpatrick expressed his inability on constitutional grounds.

—The deputation then informed the officials that unless the Government of India accepted the legitimate demands of the subjects of the Patiala State, the States Subjects' Conference will not be prepared under any circumstances to participate in the enquiry.—Free Press.

CROATIAN LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

For "Revolutionary Conspiracy."

LONDON, June 14.

Belgrade.—Much popular feeling was aroused by the trial of Doctor Matchek and 23 other Croatian leaders charged with revolutionary conspiracy against the Serbian regime. Matchek and nine others have been acquitted and the remainder sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two months to ten years.—Reuter.

ACCUSED REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

—:o:—

MULTAN, June 12.

The proceedings of the case under section 108 against Lal Jairam commenced yesterday in the court of the Additional District Magistrate. About 20 prosecution witnesses were examined. Accused did not take part in the proceedings and refused to answer questions put to him. The case was adjourned to the 13th instant.—Free Press.

KISHANGANJ, June 12.

The condition of jute and Bhadir (early) paddy appears to be satisfactory. Great scarcity of money is prevailing. Proper weeding of jute field is not being attended to in some places owing to the inability of cultivators to pay for hired labour.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR DACCA.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Terms of reference of the enquiry committee recently appointed by the Government consisting of Justice Adami of the Patna High Court and Mr. Sachee, Member of the Revenue Board, Bengal Government, are to enquire into the causes of the recent communal disturbances at Dacca and its vicinity, into the incidents, disturbances and measures taken to deal with them and to submit to the Bengal Government a report of their findings with the recommendations.

The Committee will assemble at Dacca about the 15th instant and conduct enquiries in public. Persons desirous of giving evidence should attend the enquiry but the Committee having discretion will select witnesses.—Free Press.

RANGOON OFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN CAMERA.

Police Eulogised.

RANGOON, June 13.

The Rangoon Riots Enquiry Committee commenced its sittings in camera yesterday. After hearing the views of Mr. E. P. Pillai, M. L. C., appearing on behalf of the Telugu and Chooliа communities and Mr. R. G. Aiyangar, Advocate on behalf of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce. The Committee by a majority decided not to allow advocates throughout the sittings of the Committee. The Committee, however, welcomed the appearing of any advocate to represent the views of any community or body of persons and his presence during the examination of any witness. The Committee will be prepared to consider at a later stage the special request of the advocates to cross-examine any particular witness. The Committee yesterday examined Mr. J. A. Cherry, Chairman, Port Commissioners Mr. E. J. B. Jeffery, Traffic Manager and Mr. W. Boothgravely, Commissioner, Pegu Division.

To-day the Committee examined Mr. Marrikin, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

A combined parade of military police on duty in Rangoon and a section of the Town Police was held this morning when the Inspector General of Police, accompanied by the Commissioner of Pegu Division, Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon inspected the force numbering nine-hundred. Colonel MacDonald Mr. Boothgravely and Mr. Marrikin addressed the force appreciating their work during the recent disturbances here.—A. P.

Bank Manager's Death.

—:o:—

DELHI, June 14.

Mr. Atkins, Manager of the National Bank of India died suddenly here this evening. It will be recalled that the Bank building here was destroyed by fire last week. The deceased along with his head clerk had gone this evening to give instructions for its reconstruction. As they were walking over the chatred roof it gave way with the result both fell down.

—The head clerk had slight injuries but in spite of medical help rendered almost immediately by doctors Sethna and Hariram. Mr Atkins succumbed to his injuries in a Hindu Rao Hospital. Mr Atkins had been on leave, and had rejoined only to-day. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

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DOPED NEWS FOR AMERICA.

—:o:—

Starving Of Mrs. Naidu's Batch A "Comedy"!

(BY MR. VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

How the American papers are spoonfed, by the British propagandists in India. To give an idea, as to what sort of news the Americans are allowed to have from India—I quote the whole summary from a New York weekly of May 21, 1930:—

"A new outbreak occurring at Sholapur, scene of a bloody conflict the preceding week, British forces have occupied the town and imposed martial law. Some 200 leaders of the various disturbances in different parts of the country have been seized. The Indian poetess, Sarojini Naidu, has taken the place of Gandhi as leader of the non-violent resisters, but her first venture on a salt raid resulted in more comedy than anything else. The British police adopted her tactics and for more than 24 hours the two parties merely confronted each other, sitting in rockers and camp chairs when weary, when the poetess was finally picked up, placed in an automobile, driven away and released. In other salt raids upwards of 650 people were arrested.

"Publication of the correspondence between Premier MacDonald and Viceroy Lord Irwin by the India Office in London discloses the fact that the Simon Commission report to be published next month really contains recommendations, that may go a long way toward removing the grounds on which Gandhi has made his stands and restoring peace in India. The Viceroy last week expressed the Government's intention to proceed with its aim of ultimately providing "Dominion Status" for India and said the Round Table Conference on Indian affairs will positively be held in London on or about Oct. 20. He severely censured Gandhi and his advisers for "spurning an opportunity unprecedented in Indian history and rejecting a unique chance to play a constructive part in the evolution of the country."

The second para contains official announcements even they are distorted as "going a long way toward removing the ground, on which Gandhi has made his stand!"

The first paragraph is full of misleading statements.

The arrest of non-violent Satyagrahis is deliberately painted, as seizing "200 leaders of the various disturbances".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her batch were denied food and water for 17 hours. This is caricatured as "comedy"!.

BORDI PARSIS & MR. ANTIA

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, June 13.

Mr. Antia of the Dharasana fame arrived here on the 11th evening to be guest of his father-in-law, Dr. Nanawatty of Ahmedabad. News of his arrival spread throughout. The people went in a procession with black flags. There were shouts of "Ghame, shame", and "Antia go back". The procession halted near the house. Regular picketing was organised to see that he get nothing from the village. The people observed a successful boycott so much so that he could get no water, milk, vegetable or anything.

To-day, the 13th instant, was specially celebrated by the Parsi local public to condemn the action of Mr. Antia. A procession was organised. As the procession marched further, well-known Hindu and Mahomedan merchants, doctors and people, every section joined them in a large number.

The procession passed through the village and stopped near the Lalaji Square. There was a huge meeting in which Sheth Ardeshar Bamanji Zaiwala speaking on behalf of the Parsi community assured the public that they would never fail in giving their wholehearted co-operation in the struggle for Independence started by Mahatmaji.

Uptil now picketing is in full swing.

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Paris International Aeronautical Exhibition.

The authorities of the 12th Paris International Aeronautical Exhibition, write from 9, Rue Anatole de la Forge:—

"Two years ago, the International Aeronautical Show was held in mid-summer. The "Chambre Sydicale" and the Committee who look to its present organisation, are of opinion, that it is better that this important Exhibition should come off after the Motor Car Show, as in 1926.

From the point of view of the French and some other nations participating in the exhibition the arrangement to have it extended from the 28th of November to the 14th of December, looks convenient.

Numerous will be the foreign firms participating in the show this time and we may further add that France will have the largest number of exponents she ever had, in the show.

District Board Meeting To Discuss Anti-Drink Measures.

—:o:—

BANKURA, June 12.

A special meeting of the District Board of Bankura has been called on June 21 on a requisition signed by Mr. Hari Dutt and five more Swarajist members. The meeting will discuss the appointment of the District Magistrate as Chairman and the situation connected with the Union Boards and anti-drink measures in the district.—Free Press.

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Parliament Judge Of Time And Pace."

CHORUS OF FULSOME PRAISE FROM BRITISH PRESS.

Drop The Dominion Status Idea Says "Daily Mail."

LONDON, June 14.

With the publication of leading English Weeklies it is now possible to sum up the views of the English press generally upon the First Volume of the Simon Report a noticeable feature of the comment of papers of all political creeds is the recognition of thoroughness and sincerity with which the Commission has accomplished its task and the importance of the fact that members belonging to all three Parties have achieved complete unanimity.

"D.T.'S" LAVISH PRAISE.

The "Daily Telegraph" in this connection comments upon recognition in Britain of the report's title to rank among the Empire's few great historic documents. It says it is by no means unanimity alone which has ensured such a reception. It is the magnitude of work done, strict fairness of mind displayed and the clear sincerity of the author's desire to open a new stage in progress towards the ultimate goal which British statesmanship marked out in 1919. The extent of popular interest in the report is also a subject of general comment.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 14

The "New Statesman", finds points for criticism, notably the omission of reference to trade and industry and its treatment of the Swarajist movement of Gandhiji.

COMMISSIONERS' FEARS.

The "Nation", however, considers that the Commissioners have probably noted the chorus of praise and admiration with some uneasiness, as such unanimity is often a prelude to sweeping criticism and condemnation from some other quarter.

It considers in this connection that the Commissioners naturally feel more concerned to satisfy moderate Indian Opinion. Expressing the view that the respectful appreciation of Commissioners' labours is best shown by treating the first volume not as an omniscient, but as useful contribution towards the understanding of extremely complex and difficult problem, the "Nation" criticises certain features, but considers the report as a whole exactly what might be expected from a group of able politicians viewing India from the British standpoint.

It expects the Commissioners will give sound advice in the second volume on the machinery of Government, but if active cooperation of Indian leaders is to be secured, it must be through round table conference.

"FORMIDABLE" DIFFICULTIES

With the exception of "Daily Mail" which urges the dropping of project of dominion home rule, and "Morning Post" which considers that report demonstrates that the Montford Experiment has failed and asks if like Jephthah the pledge must lead Britain to burnt offering of India, papers generally express determination to press on towards pledged goal, while recognising difficulties in way, in which connection word "formidable" is used more than once.

The "News and Chronicle" considers the first impression of survey as a rather despondent realisation of the vastness and complexity of the Indian problem, but says for a citizen of the Empire to argue therefrom that India can never attain any sort of political union is manifestly dangerous.

TASK NOT EASY

The "Daily Herald" remarks that it is impossible to stand still, for the salient fact emerging from the first report is that the present system, except as a most transitory makeshift, is unworkable and, therefore, the transition to responsible government must be carried out as quickly as possible. The task is not easy and commission rightly sets out formidable difficulties frankly and fully.

"IMPARTIAL" BRITAIN

The "Spectator" which opines that the course of least danger for both Britain and India is to make sure of impressing upon Indians the general determination of Britain to be trustful and generous, says difficulties which the Report surveys are alarmingly formidable, but glint is given of unexpressed faith that the difficulties exist only to succumb to resolute statesmanship.

Problems nearly as stubborn have already been solved and there can be no going back on the pledge. When it comes to the point, Indians themselves will find that they will be unable to advance unless they have strong assistance of experienced and impartial Britain.

MORE CANT

The "Weekend Review" commenting upon the aspect says that the Indian demands are entitled to sympathetic consideration. They are the result of what Britain has done in India, but it is as true now as when Mr. Montagu laid down the principle thirteen years ago that of time and pace there can be no judge other than British Parliament and that advance must depend on degree of cooperation received from Indian politicians.

The "Manchester Guardian" also considers that the Commission's report and news from India contain plenty of evidence that until the work of building up a great self-governing "United States of India" is achieved, we must expect to have our time occupied with unpleasant, undignified and dangerous quarrels.—Reuters.

RECEPTION ABROAD.

The reception of report abroad, particularly in America and France, is specially noticed.

The "New Statesman" considers that report has had good press not only in Britain but in western world generally notably in America where critics of British Empire are always vigilant.

The "Spectator" says that Englishmen, remembering America's criticism of British relations with Ireland, will observe gratefully the new note. "We are credited in advance", it observes, "with sincere purpose."

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks it reasonable to believe that writers in the United States and France are realising for the first time the colossal magnitude of the mass of relevant facts of which explorers of constitutional possibility in India are bound to take account.—Reuter.

WOMEN LIQUOR SHOP PICKETERS AT VILE PARLE. AS A RESUL T OF THEIR PROPAGANDA FOUR OUT OF FIVE LIQUOR SHOPS HAVE CLOSED DOWN.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

BELGAUM, June 14.

About 215 Satfagrahis have been convicted in Karnatak so far.—Free Press.

RAJA'S SON-IN-LAW ARRESTED FOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

Six Salt Satyagrahis Convicted.

CALICUT, June 14.

At Tellicherry six salt Satyagrahis were sentenced under Section 143 I. P. C. and Section 47 of Salt Act to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Chathukutti Nair, son-in-law of Senior Raja of Nilambur, was arrested for organising picketing of liquor shops in Payyanoor.—Free Press.

NOT TO SELL FOREIGN CLOTH FOR 3 MONTHS.

—:o:—

Stock Sealed Up In Bundles.

From A Correspondent.)

HINGANGHAT, June 14.

Hinganghat Cloth Merchants' Association resolved yesterday under Mr. Pukhraj Kochar's presidentship not to sell foreign cloth atleast for three months aid to pack up all foreign cloth in stock into bundles by the 17th June, the bundles to be sealed by the Association President. Picketing by Congress Volunteers is still going on vigorously and will be continued probably till all foreign cloth in the market is packed up and sealed.

CONGRESSMAN DIES OF LATHI INJURIES.

—:o:—

His Mother Turns Mad.

MULTAN, June 12.

The aged mother of Hari Bhagat, a young Congress worker, who succumbed to injuries he had received as a result of lathi charge by the Police, has turned mad owing to grief.—Free Press.

YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRESTED

For Sedition.

LAHORE, June 14.

Mr. Ganpat Rai general Secretary of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha was arrested to-day at the Railwy station under Section 124 —A. Over twenty more arrests were made to-day in connection with picketing of country liquor shops.—A. P.

Picketing Of Amritsar Schools

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, June 12.

The premises of Pandit Baij Nath and Government High School as well as of the Government Girls' High School were picketed by lady volunteers. It is alleged that some of the lady pickets were insulted by the authorities of the B.B.N. High School.—Free Press.

Attachment Follows Refusal Of Water-Tax.

—:o:—

MULTAN, June 12.

Attachment proceedings with a view to realise water tax have been started here from yesterday.

It is understood the new ordinance to suppress the agitation of non-payment of tax will shortly be enforced here.—Free Press.

Picketers Jailed.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 14.

It transpires altogether 32 volunteers were arrested last evening and this noon for picketing liquor shops. Of these 14 were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, two were acquitted and the rest will be tried later.

Picketing continues, fresh batches being posted.—Free Press.

Arrested Under Sec. 124 A.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 14.

Mr. Ganapat Rai, Secretary of the Nawjuwan Sabha, was arrested this morning under Section 124 A for a speech he delivered on the Mutiny Day.—Free Press.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE NOTICE."

—:o:—

Masulipatam Residents' Petition To Magistrate.

MASULIPATAM, June 14.

Three residents of Masulipatam on whom notices were served under Section 144, have filed a petition before the Magistrate saying that the Notice on them was quite uncalled for and unjustifiable and calling on the Magistrate to cancel the same.—Free Press.

Jail For Defying Sec. 144.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 14.

Three batches of four Volunteers each were tried to-day. The first and second batches were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the third to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, the offence of all being forming members of unlawful assembly defying order under Section 144.—Free Press.

Guntur Volunteers Jailed.

—:o:—

GUNTUR, June 14.

Chandramawli Rama Rao of Bapata was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and two others to one year's imprisonment.

Three other Satyagrahi volunteers were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for cutting off the spathes of palmra trees at Tenali.—Free Press.

Srimati Subhadramme Jailed For 6 Months.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, June 14.

Srimati Subhadramma who was arrested on the 13th inst. was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for causing disaffection among the Police.—Free Press.

Jailed For Preaching Breach Of Salt Laws.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, June 14.

The Satyagrahi volunteers from west Kistna District, were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for delivering a speech asking the people to break salt laws.—Free Press.

Berhampur Volunteers Jailed.

—:o:—

BERHAMPUR, June 14.

8 Satyagrahi volunteers have been awarded three months' imprisonment each under Section in regard to unlawful assembly.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Treatment Of Satyagraha Prisoners.

OOTACAMUND, June 14.

A statement signed by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy stating grievances in respect of the treatment of Satyagraha prisoners was presented to the Sir M. Krishman Nair, Law Member, who promised to look into the matter and do what he could.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST BARODA ORDER.

—:o:—

Picketing In Navsari.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, June 12.

The action of the Suba of Navsari in promulgating 22 dh. in Gandevi Taluka in connection with the camping of Satyagrahis at Billimora created a deal of stir and resentment in Baroda. Mammoth meetings were held in Baroda, Navsari and Billimora to protest against what Dr. Sumant described in one of the meetings as an unwarranted and foolish order of the Suba. The action came in for much criticism by various speakers. Dr. Sumant while addressing the meeting at Billimora vehemently condemned the panicky step. Dr. Sumant challenged the Government on the propriety of their action and said that he would have shown how the order was disobeyed but for the suspension of the Dharasana raid. Two batches were ready to disobey the arbitrary order. He also warned the Government that in future the President of the Praja Mandal he would consider it his duty to direct breaking of any such unwarranted action if taken.

PICKETING.

Picketing on liquor shops is going on at Navsari and Gandevi (in Baroda State). In Navsari ladies have taken up the work and are picketing near four main liquor shops in the town whereas in Gandevi, men have been doing it though not less than 24 ladies have enlisted themselves for the work.

VIZAGAPATAM, June 14.

The Satyagraha camp here was taken possession of by the Police. The Volunteers who refused to quit the premises, were bodily removed.—Free Press.

"ANTI-INDIAN AND REACTIONARY."

—:o:—

D. Gazette's Objection.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

KARACHI, June 14.

The proprietors of the "Daily Gazette" have served a notice on Mr. Dayaldas Amesar, a councillor of the Karachi Municipality, who has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Municipality on the 16th instant to resolve that no advertisement or printing work of the Municipality be given to the "Daily Gazette" Press. The resolution runs:

"This Corporation resolves that in future no municipal advertisements for publication or any printing work be sent to the 'Daily Gazette' Press in view of the paper having adopted an anti-Indian and reactionary policy. It is further resolved that no grant be given from the date of the resolution to any institution such as schools, libraries, etc., which subscribes for or keeps on the table the 'Daily Gazette' even if the copy is sent free."

The paper objects to its policy being characterised as "anti-Indian asd reactionary" and calls upon the mover of the resolution to withdraw the statement and offer an apology failing which legal proceedings will be instituted against him. Similar notices have also been served on the President and the Chief Officer of the Municipality.—Free Press.

MECHUABAZAR BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

—:o:—

From Three Years To Transportation.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment in the Mechuabazar bomb case this morning on nine out of the 29 accused being tried including approver Dharani Bose. The rest of the accused were sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three years to transportation for ten years for Niranjan Sen Gupta, who was marked out for "deterrent punishment", as he was the leader of the gang.

Nine accused were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, seven to five years' each, and three to four years each and Satyatraha Sen, the youngest of the lot, was sentenced to three years.

From morning all approaches to the Court premises were strictly guarded. After judgment was delivered, 50 Gurkhas were requisitioned to convey the prisoners to jail. The prisoners were all chipperful and shouted revolutionary slogans as they entered the prison van.

It will be remembered the present case originated following the search of premises 23, Mechubazar Street during the last week of December immediately before the Lahore Congress, when bomb materials were found and several arrests made. There were several searches all over the city simultaneously with that.

Of the nine accused who were acquitted by the Special Tribunal four were immediately arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

—:o:—

WORLD RECORDS ON LAND AND SEA

—:o:—

Why Segrave Was Knighted.

LONDON, June 13.

Rugby.—Several theories are being advanced regarding the cause of the disaster. One eye-witness says:—The "step" on the bottom boat suddenly seemed to have burst and the boat swerved terribly before capsizing. Another view is that the boat hit a piece of driftwood which would have been sufficient to cause the accident.

Sir Henry Segrave before his death had achieved the double distinction of creating the world's records for speed on both land and water. At Daytona Beach, Florida, on March 11, 1929, in the racing car Golden Arrow he set up a world's record for land with the average speed of 231.36 miles per hour beating by nearly 24 miles an hour record set up previously by Day Keech, the American driver. It was for this magnificent achievement that he was knighted. Sir Henry Segrave, who was 34 years old, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and had served in the Great War with Second Warwickshire Regiment and Royal Air Force. He was three times wounded and was mentioned in despatches. In 1917 he was Private Secretary to the Chief of Air Staff and in the following year went on a British aviation mission to Washington.—B. O. W.

LADY SEGRAVE AT DEATH BED.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 13.

Sir Henry Segrave was picked up by motorboat some minutes after the accident and hurried away in ambulance to Bellegrange, home of M. W. H. Smith on the western shore. Three doctors were summoned and they did everything in their power but the shock and multiple injuries proved fatal shortly after five in the evening. Lady Segrave was present at the death bed.—Reuter.

"ANDHRA PATRIKA" PAYS FURTHER SECURITY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 14.

A further security of Rs. 2500 was demanded from the 'Andhra P. at rika" last evening. The keeper of the press deposited the security this morning.

It might be recalled that Rs. 2000 has been deposited in respect of the same paper by the printer and publisher.—Free Press.

WOMAN'S JATHA ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Defying Section 144

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Yesterday's Congress Jatha of six that courted arrest by defying the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was headed by lady volunteer, Mrs. Kantidevi Awasthi, wife of Pandit Jaityalal Awasthi, who was sentenced some time ago to 18 months rigorous imprisonment, in connection with the Salt Law Campaign at Lucknow. Mrs. Awasthis batch was arrested near Aminabad Police Chowki, while proceeding from Gunge Nawabs Park towards Aminabad.

Military pickets have been withdrawn from city area.—A. P.

MOHAMAND SITUATION QUIET.

—:o:—

Musa Khels Joining Haji.

PESHAWAR, June 14.

There is complete lull in Mohamand situation since yesterday there has been no aerial movment.

The Haji of Turangzai is still trying for a peace Jirga. On account of the intense heat in the caves more men are reported to be leaving for their homes. But another report says that Musa Khels are mustering strong on the Haji's side.—A. P.

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